Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 14,037. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE THREE CENTS.

ARBITRATION IS PROBABLE

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION IN A FAIR WAY TO SETTLEMENT.

Great Britain Shows a Disposition to Accept the Proposal Made by the United States, and the Commons Accords with the Idea—The Basis of Agreement Submitted by Secretary Olney for the State Department—The Correspondence.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition, asked in regard to the Venezuelan situation if the proposal contained in the dispatch sent to the Foreign Office by the United States Government June 12 last had removed the difficulties, and further inquired whether there were any prospects of a speedy submission of the question to arbitration.

A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, said that the Government was still considering the proposal made by the United States Government, which was regarded by the Foreign Office as opening the way for an equitable settlement of the difficulty. The Government, he added, had every expectation that the pending negotiations would lead to an early and satisfactory result.

Sir William Harcourt said that the House would regard Mr. Balfour's statement as satisfactory, and asked to have the papers on the subject prepared to be presented to the House.

Mr. Balfour replied that the Government would present the papers to the House as soon as might be consistent with public interest.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The dispatch of Secretary Olney to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador, referred to in the House of Commons debate to-day, was considered by many the most important yet made in the arbitration correspondence between this country and Great Britain. The dispatch was devoted to a discussion of the statement of the Venezuelan boundary commission, that a commission of four persons, appointed by the two Governments, ascertain certain facts, and upon the basis of those facts draw a boundary line, which, however, is in no case to extend beyond the actual settlements of either party.

Secretary Olney pointed out the impropriety of such a commission determining a starting line by which the respective governments should be bound, and further the difficulty of reconciling conflicting settlements. The dispatch, it is understood, deals with the counter proposal which Mr. Balfour said to-day was received by the Foreign Office as opening the way for an equitable settlement of the difficulty.

The main point of the Government, the proposals of Lord Salisbury's dispatch can be made to meet the requirements and the line of demarcation only if amended in certain particulars.

The commission upon facts should be so constituted as adding one or more members, that deadlock regarding a result and cause international and possible mischief. The commission should have power to report beyond the facts necessary to the decision of the boundary controversy, including the facts pertaining to the occupation of the disputed territory by British subjects.

The proposal by which the boundary line is drawn by the arbitral tribunal of three is not to include territory bona fide occupied by British subjects or Venezuelan citizens on the 1st of January, 1887, should be stricken out altogether, or there might be substituted for it the following: "Provided, however, that in fixing such line, no territory of one party be found in the occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party which such territory shall be given to such occupation by reason, justice, the rules of international law and the equities of the particular case may appear to require."

The Department officials are highly gratified at the tone of Mr. Balfour's reply to Sir William Harcourt's query, and the effect upon the Government of the above limitations, and while in the absence of Secretary Olney, who has been seriously in charge of the negotiations, nothing definite can be learned of the succeeding correspondence, it is said that has passed, conditions are favorable that an agreement will be reached before next December for an exhaustive treatment of the Venezuelan-Guiana boundary controversy.

Under the same date Secretary Olney transmitted to Sir Julian Pauncefote the following letter, communicating the decision of the President in the Bering Sea matter:

"In view of the Venezuelan question to complicate the situation for a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which is under consideration concurrently with this other subject,

"The President has the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of Lord Salisbury's dispatch to you of the 18th ult. relating to a proposed general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. The contents have received the careful consideration of this Government, and I shall take the earliest practicable opportunity to submit some observations upon the propositions the dispatch seems to suggest.

"Meanwhile, however, I deem it advisable to call attention to the fact that, so far as the Venezuelan boundary dispute is concerned, the position of this Government has been plainly defined not only by the Executive, but by the unanimous concurring action of both branches of Congress. A general construction leading in an award, and that all the controversy, whether under a special or a general treaty of arbitration, would be entirely consistent with that position and will be cordially welcomed by this Government.

"On the other hand, while a treaty of general arbitration, providing for a tentative decision merely upon territorial claims, though not all that this Government deems desirable, nevertheless might be accepted by it as a step in the right direction, it would not, under the circumstances, feel at liberty to include the Venezuelan boundary dispute within the scope of such a treaty. It is deemed advisable to be thus explicit in the interest of both Governments, that the pending negotiations for a general treaty of arbitration may proceed without any misapprehension."

VENEZUELANS LIKE AMERICANS.

No Thought of War with England—The Climate Delightful.

Charles H. Stout Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, used his vacation for a trip to Venezuela. He was absent nearly one month, and spent about half of his time on shore at Caracas. Letters with which he supplied himself before starting gave him exceptional opportunity to observe commercial, political, and social conditions in that country.

"No one seems apprehensive," he said, "that the boundary dispute with England will occasion further trouble. Opinions on that subject look to a peaceable and satisfactory issue of the controversy. It is no longer an exciting topic. The attitude taken by the United States Government is regarded by the authorities and the people there as a guarantee of fair dealing. Both President Crespo and the Minister of Foreign Affairs seem abundantly able to maintain the position of that Government.

"The feeling toward Americans is most kindly. This is due to agreeable social intercourse as well as to reasons of state. Good feeling had a most happy manifestation on July 4, when the people of Caracas assisted in the celebration of our Independence Day at the United States Consulate, and afterward gave Gen. Allen Thomas, our representative there, an enthusiastic reception.

"I had the privilege of meeting President Crespo. He received me with marked courtesy. I had not gone prepared for ceremonial. Indeed, the uniform dress of men there is black broadcloth on all occasions. My outfit included nothing of that kind, except a Tuxedo coat and a black tie. They had to answer the purpose. One day when I ventured out with a white flannel suit I had at my heels a crowd of boys, who looked on me as a curiosity. Thereafter I tried to keep in fashion.

"While keeping headquarters at Caracas, I ran over over to Valencia and was much pleased with the trip. Valencia has 45,000 inhabitants and Caracas 80,000. They are both attractive places. I wish more Americans might visit them. All of that country offers splendid openings for business enterprise. Tropical fruits are easily raised, and the market for them is a large and profitable one.

"The country is on a silver basis and prices are high. The peso is the unit of value, although the bolivar is the common coin. A peso is worth 80 cents and a bolivar 20 cents. Bolivars are legal tenders up to 500, equivalent to $100. Little gold is in circulation, but I understand that the leading merchants carry in their own vaults considerable sums of gold—from $25,000 to $50,000—to protect their credit. They do not use the banks for hoarding, and their substitute for Exchanges is a café, to which they repair in the morning and talk leisurely over business.

"Arrangements for caring for the poor are most curious and interesting. Every Saturday householders lay out on a table in the courtyard of their houses corns, food, clothing, and whatever else they wish to give away. The poor call for the gifts, and are seen no more until the Saturday following. Street begging is unknown there.

"One reason that should make Venezuela attractive to Summer visitors is the climate. I was there in the wet season, which is the least pleasant, but the rain comes daily in the middle of the afternoon, and is not disagreeable. On a day that no rain fell the night was warm. Every other night I slept under blankets. Along the coast there is damp weather, but to reach Caracas one ascends by rail 9,000 feet and then descends 3,000. The journey by rail is twenty-seven miles in winding through the mountains to get six and a half miles from the coast town of La Guayra. It is a most picturesque ride, the scenery being equal to anything I have seen either in Europe or in this country. After a vacation in that country the return to New-York was like coming into a furnace."

Mr. Stout stopped off at the Dutch Island of Curaçoa on his homeward journey, where his eye was delighted with the yellow sides, red roofs, and green shutters of the houses and the clean and trim appearance of the settlement. It was like a scene from Holland transplanted in the tropics.

ENGINES CRASH IN JERSEY CITY.

Three Railroad Employes Hurt—Passengers Escape Injury.

A collision which partly wrecked two engines, their tenders, and two passenger coaches, and slightly injured three railroad employes occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad's elevated tracks at Henderson Street and Newark Avenue, Jersey City, shortly after noon yesterday.

The trains in collision were a New-York, Susquehanna and Western one, consisting of an engine, tender, and two passenger coaches going east, and an "F. F. V. Limited" dining car of the Chesapeake and Ohio Line on its way to the roundhouse at Point of Rocks, drawn by Drill Engine No. 905.

The "F. F. V. Limited" car belonged to a train that had just discharged its passengers at the Pennsylvania Station. The drill engine had been coupled to it and was pushing it up the grade on the east-bound track, the engineer intending to reach the west-bound track by a switch at Henderson Street.

The signal showed, both engineers claim, that the block was clear, yet at the same time the New-York, Susquehanna and Western train was approaching on the same track.

Both engines reached the switch at the same moment, but the engineers had seen their danger and both trains were slowing down or the damage would have been more serious.

The New-York, Susquehanna and Western engine struck the rear of the tender of the drill engine, which was backing up the grade, and drove it against the cab of the drill engine with such force that all the woodwork and the windows were smashed. The engine was driven upon the dining car with such force that the cowcatcher and pilot were smashed and the platform of the dining car was destroyed.

The engine of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western train was only slightly damaged, but it was driven back on the first passenger coach with such force that the platform of the latter was wrecked.

There were about forty passengers in the two coaches. Several of them were thrown from their seats, but no one was injured. A drill engine and one car were run to the scene on the west-bound track, and the passengers were transferred and taken to the station.

Of the injured employes, John Shea, engineer of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western train, was most seriously hurt. He was thrown down, and his head and face were slightly cut. Thomas Baxter, the conductor, was thrown down and severely bruised, and John Poole, the baggagemaster, had his left hand crushed.

A wrecking train was at once sent to the engines and the road was cleared. Travel was delayed but a short time.

James Dunn, the signal man in the tower at Henderson Street, claims that he gave both engineers the danger signal. Albert Chapman, the engineer of the drill engine, and Shea, the engineer of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western engine, deny this statement. They say the signal was changed to danger, but not until it was too late to avert the disaster.

STREET BATTLE IN CLEVELAND.

Strikers Waylay Non-Unionists and Four Men Are Wounded.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14.—The militia having been withdrawn from the Brown Hoisting Works and vicinity, a party of ten strikers went to the corner of Wade Park and East Madison Street to-night and lay in wait for a party of workmen who came by on their way home from the Brown works. Nine men were in the little group.

Without a moment's warning the strikers rushed from behind a saloon where they were in hiding, and, with a cry of "scab," began shooting into the crowd. A few of the workmen were armed and returned the fire. The battle lasted about three minutes, in which about thirty shots were fired, when the strikers fled. Four men were shot—two fatally.

George Plumb, one of the workmen, was shot in the head and is expected to die. Caldwell, another workman, was shot in the right leg and in the shoulder. Plumb was taken to a hospital, where he will probably die.

Two of the strikers were shot, and one will die. The one fatally injured is George Larsen. He was shot through the lungs. The other, whose name is Hixley, is not fatally injured. Several persons were hit in the riot, but their names could not be learned.

The police made several arrests among the strikers.

Undone by a Decoy Letter.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 14.—Post Office Inspectors White and O'Brien of Boston to-night caused the arrest, in Eagleville, of Herbert D. Lyman, charged with stealing from the mails. Lyman was a clerk in the Eagleville Post Office, and took letters containing money that were sent to students at Storr's Agricultural College, the mail passing through the Eagleville office. A test letter was found on Lyman, and he made a full confession of his thefts. He is twenty years old. He had been stealing from the mails about a year, and the amount is considerable.

Population of Kansas 1,336,659.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 14.—The census of this State as taken by the township Assessors has been tabulated by C. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and the total population has been found to be 1,836,659. Forty-five counties show a net gain since last year of 27,221 and sixty counties a loss of 25,296. The net gain for the entire State is 1,925. Cherokee County reports the largest gain, 922, and Phillips County the greatest loss, 2,254. Eastern counties have gained, while the western counties, with few exceptions, report losses.

No Crew for the Fuller Yet.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 14.—Capt. McLaughlin of the barkentine Herbert Fuller is experiencing much more difficulty in securing a crew than he anticipated. Plenty of seamen are idle, but Capt. McLaughlin cannot persuade them to ship on the Fuller. Some of the men say that the wages offered are not high enough, and others say that they do not want an engagement. Two men have half promised to ship, but that is as far as Capt. McLaughlin has got. He says he will probably have to bring a crew from Boston.

MET NANSEN BY CHANCE

JACKSON'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE ON AN ICE FLOE.

The Explorers Had No Knowledge of Each Other's Presence and Came Together in a Wilderness of Ice Without Notice or Intention—Valuable Geographical Results from the Two Expeditions—Stories Told by the Returned Voyagers.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Captain of the Windward has sent a long dispatch from Explorer Jackson to A. C. W. Harmsworth, one of the promoters of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition. The dispatch says that Mr. Jackson met Dr. Nansen accidentally on June 17 on an ice floe southeast of Cape Flora.

The meeting was most remarkable, owing to Dr. Nansen being uncertain as to where he was, both of his watches having stopped and he having been misled by errors in Payer's map. Moreover, he was quite unaware of Jackson's presence in Franz Joseph Land. He evinced the greatest surprise and delight at meeting Jackson. Members of the Jackson expedition during the Spring had been unknowingly within a few miles of Dr. Nansen's quarters.

Mr. Jackson then proceeds to detail his own doings. He says he devoted most of the past year to exploring the western part of Franz Josef Land. He made accurate maps of the territory. He discovered new regions, especially a large tract of land beyond the heretofore known limits of the islands, with a magnificent headland covered with ice from foot to summit, and a huge rampart of ice that could not be passed over at its base. Here the party met with a series of furious gales, fogs, and driving snowstorms. Frequently they barely escaped being smashed by the ice.

Another lofty headland was discovered up Cambridge Bay. A series of hardships and dangerous adventures was rewarded by valuable scientific collections. The phenomenal mildness of the Spring caused disappointment. The melting of the ice and the consequent openness of the sea prevented the use of sledges in journeys northward. A number of valuable photographs were taken, including the terrible arctic nature of the ice-capped country.

VARDÖ, Norway, Aug. 14.—Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, says that he expects the Fram will eventually arrive at Spitzbergen. He says that she drifted with the ice in a westerly direction to 84 degrees. Rocky seas, he says, prevented him from entering the mouth of the Olensk River for the purpose of procuring dogs, and lack of dogs prevented him from reaching the north pole, which he otherwise would have found.

Dr. Nansen says he found water 9,800 meters deep, which became appreciably warmer at a depth of 100 meters. The land voyage, he says, was very arduous, but had extremely valuable results. He reached the northern coast of Franz Josef Island in the autumn of 1895 and built a stormhouse there in which he lived all the next Winter.

Dr. Nansen adds that during the Winter when there was no bears' flesh to feed to the dogs he killed the weakest dogs and fed them to the others until the whole pack was killed.

Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Hunsen started May 19 to try to reach Spitzbergen. After traveling for 35 miles on new ice, they dragging sledges party overlaid and partly over see ice, they reached the quarters occupied by F. G. Jackson of the Windward expedition. The members of this expedition were found to be healthy, and Dr. Nansen and his companion remained with them for six weeks, until the steamer Windward arrived with supplies for Jackson's party. When the steamer started on her homeward voyage Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Hansens accompanied her to this place.

Prof. Mohn, who is now here, states that the scientific results of Dr. Nansen's observations are magnificent. Several unknown islands were discovered and their positions determined.

TWO NATIONS JOIN IN THE HUNT.

Yaqui Indians Elude Regular Cavalry and Mexican Troopers.

NOGALES, Arizona, Aug. 14.—News was brought to town yesterday afternoon that a large band of Yaqui Indians was camped at Huevavi, on the Santa Cruz River, eight miles north of Nogales, in the United States. A company of soldiers under Col. Bacon left on a special train at 3 o'clock to capture them. If the Yaquis are found to be an armed body, they will be taken on suspicion of being part of the band that raided Sonora Wednesday.

Four of the Indians engaged in the fight were trailed toward the camp. Col. Kosterlitzki, with forty picked Mexicans, started last night on the trail of the filibusters. He will be joined by a troop of Mexican cavalry.

A number of the Indians are still in the mountains on the Mexican side of the line, and soldiers will attempt to bring them out.

The seven officers and citizens slain in Wednesday's battle were buried yesterday. The entire town was in mourning, as all were well liked. Juan Fernandez was the cashier of the Mexican Custom House and a relative of high officials in the Mexican Government. Chief of Police Sanchez was killed by the Indians from ambush, and did not get a chance for his life.

It is believed the revolution is at an end, for the time at least, as the Indians met with such a hot reception that they will not likely attempt it again. Three prisoners have been taken.

One troop of United States cavalry arrived at the line from Fort Huachuca, to remain in this vicinity until all danger is passed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Gen. Wheaton, commanding the Department of the Colorado, telegraphs the War Department that two companies of regulars from Fort Huachuca, Arizona, have been sent to Nogales, Arizona, adjoining the Mexican town of the same name, and another company from the same fort has gone to Kerrshaw, where it will look for the trail of the Yaquis and endeavor to overtake the fugitives. The companies at Nogales will protect the American section of the town, and, if possible, assist in the capture of the depredators.

Two Young Women Killed by a Train.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Aug. 14.—May Ellsworth, aged twenty, and Alice Varney of Sutton, aged sixteen, were struck by a train at 11 o'clock last night in Paddock Village. They were driving, and reached the track just ahead of a freight train. Their carriage had crossed the track, but the horse suddenly turned and threw the ladies under the moving train. Miss Varney's body was terribly mangled, and she died instantly. Miss Ellsworth lost both legs, and suffered internal injuries, dying at 6 o'clock. Miss Ellsworth was a domestic in Sheriff's Sulloway's family. Miss Varney was attending a Summer school for teachers.

Arrested for Stealing Diamonds.

Henry Brown, a young man who says his home is in Toledo, Ohio, walked into the jewelry store of John J. Vossler, at 62 West Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon and asked to see some diamond scarfpins. He was shown a tray of pins, and at once seized a horseshoe pin containing six diamonds, and valued at $50, and darted out of the store. A policeman caught him in Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets. In the Jefferson Market Police Court he was remanded until to-day.

Lightning in Snow Squall.

The steamship Hindoo, which arrived last night, reports that on Aug. 10, in latitude 42.18 north and longitude 52.10 west, she passed a large iceberg rapidly breaking up. There was a heavy snow squall on Aug. 14, during which lightning struck the mainmast, splitting the mainmast head. No one was injured.

MINISTER TAYLOR STOOD FIRM.

Would Not Permit Spain to Ask European Aid in Cuba.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Madrid giving further details regarding the memorandum recently prepared by the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, about the condition of affairs in Cuba and the relations of Spain with the American republics, especially the United States, in connection with Cuba.

The dispatch says that the Duke of Tetuan, tardily following the advice of the foreign diplomats to whom he had read the memorandum, summoned the American Minister, Hannis Taylor, and informed him of his design of presenting the note to the powers.

Mr. Taylor straightway warned the Duke that the document was likely seriously to affect the relations between Spain and the United States, following so closely upon President Cleveland's neutrality proclamation, and implying a desire to produce European interference in the diplomacy of the New World.

Mr. Taylor was so resolute that he elicited a pledge that the note would not be sent at that time, and that if the matter was again mooted Spain would take care that the United States was not kept in the dark, as in this case. It is added to the foregoing in official circles in Madrid that the Duke of Tetuan told Mr. Taylor that he did not intend to commit an offense against the Cleveland Government, whose friendly disposition Spain had so often recognized, but Spain had determined to sound the powers with a view to contingencies that might arise from the American Presidential election.

The Standard's correspondent adds that the action of the Duke of Tetuan quite harmonizes with the national feeling.

SECRETARY SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

Washington Opinion Is that Mr. Reynolds Will Be Selected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Times this afternoon says:

The nature of Secretary Smith's resignation, if actually tendered to the President, was again to-day a leading topic of discussion in political circles. While heretofore it has been surmised that the Secretary had placed his tender of retirement from the Cabinet in the hands of Mr. Cleveland, the fact has not been satisfactorily verified until now.

The presumption prevails that the matter will be considered at Gray Gables during the conference between the President and Secretaries Olney and Carlisle. The opinion is expressed that under the terms in which Secretary Smith's resignation is made there can be but little doubt of its acceptance.

In view of these circumstances, speculation has begun as to the probable successor to Mr. Smith in the Interior Department, the debatable question being as to whether the President will select some outside man or promote Assistant Secretary Reynolds, for whom, it is thought, the President entertains the highest regard. It is understood that the promotion of Mr. Reynolds would be eminently satisfactory to the Democrats of Pennsylvania, especially to Mr. Harrity, the ex-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Those now in the Administration Democrats who are not afraid to utter their sentiments, assert, with considerable show of satisfaction, that Mr. Bryan's speech in New-York was an apology for, rather than an argument in favor of, the Chicago platform.

A BUSY DAY AT GRAY GABLES.

Two Cabinet Officers Call—Dr. Bryant Arrives.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 14.—Two of the President's Cabinet officers were at Gray Gables this morning. Secretary Carlisle came over from Marion on the steamer Mistletoe in a pouring rainstorm. Mrs. Carlisle and William K. Carlisle and family accompanied him. An early train brought Secretary of War Lamont and Dr. Bryant, Secretary Olney, however, was not present.

Dr. Bryant will make an extended visit at Gray Gables.

Secretary Lamont will remain but a short time and will join his family at Long Branch.

That two of the Cabinet officers should arrive at Gray Gables at the same time gave rise to the supposition that the President had summoned them here on business, but the cordial calls to confirm Secretary Carlisle's family simply called to pay their respects, and Secretary Lamont was expected for a few days' visit. There have been no matters discussed in private between the President and his Cabinet officers. All the visitors, including the ladies, held informal conversation on the verandas.

WILLIAM G. CAMERON KILLED.

Was Caught by a Belt and Crushed in Machinery.

William G. Cameron, forty years old, an electrician and contractor, of Woodside, L. I., was killed Wednesday night in the power house of the Steinway Electric Railroad, at the foot of Franklin Street, Astoria. Mr. Cameron built part of the Steinway Road, and was known to all the engineers and workers about the power house.

After returning from New-York City Wednesday night, Mr. Cameron went into the power house to converse with the engineers for a few minutes. He went into the motor room for a short time, and then disappeared. The engineers thought he had gone into another room. He, however, had been caught in the shafting. His body was whirled around by the belt, and the first the engineers knew of his being in the machinery was when he uttered a cry.

On looking into the machinery, the engineers saw his body dashed against a side wall of the building, and fall to the ground, a distance of forty feet. When reached Mr. Cameron was dead. His body had been crushed in a terrible manner. He was taken to Hallet's undertaking establishment, and there was viewed by Coroner B. G. Strong, who granted a permit for its removal, and it was sent home.

Mr. Cameron belonged to a well-known family. His horrible death prostrated his mother.

ROBERT B. MILLER PORT WARDEN.

Appointed to the Vacancy Caused by Mr. Callahan's Death.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—Robert B. Miller of New-York City has been appointed by Gov. Morton to the office of Port Warden for the Port of New-York, made vacant by the death of Thomas J. Callahan.

Mr. Miller was very strongly urged for the position, his recommendation including the following:

Thomas C. Platt, Warner Miller, Edward Lauterbach, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, John Sabine Smith, and many members of the New-York Produce Exchange and the Maritime Exchange.

Baggalley-Lowrey Wedding Deferred.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 14.—It was announced to-day that the marriage of Juliet Tyron Lowrey of New-York and Herbert Lacy Baggalley, son of Sir Richard Baggalley of England, which was to have taken place at Corfield, the Summer home of Mrs. George Kemp, here, on Aug. 26, has been postponed on account of the illness of the bride, who has been compelled to leave Bar Harbor for her health. It was to have been the society event of the season, and 1,500 invitations were to have been sent out. Miss Lowrey became engaged to Mr. Baggalley two years ago in Japan.

His Ice Wagon Killed a Child.

While Edward Bond of 600 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street was driving an ice wagon through Ninety-seventh Street yesterday afternoon, Carrie Schur, two years old, of 212 East Ninety-seventh Street, rolled from a pile of sand directly between his horses and the wagon. Although the horses were walking at the time and Bond checked them as quickly as possible, the fore wheel passed over the child's breast, killing her instantly. Bond was arrested, and in the Harlem Police Court he was paroled for examination.

MR. COCKRAN'S CHALLENGE

READY TO DEBATE MONEY QUESTION WITH MR. BRYAN.

Will Meet the Chicago Candidate Anywhere and at Any Time He May Select—Great Crowd Will Hear Mr. Cockran in Madison Square Garden Tuesday Night—Especial Preparations to Care for the Wage Earners.

W. Bourke Cockran has challenged William J. Bryan to a debate on the issues of the present campaign.

Mr. Cockran, it was stated at the headquarters of the Democratic Honest Money League, 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, yesterday morning, had expressed himself as ready to meet Mr. Bryan at any place and time selected by the Chicago candidate.

The challenge of Mr. Cockran was issued in response to an invitation given to him and to Mr. Bryan to appear before the Central New-York Chautauqua and discuss the issues of the present campaign. Mr. Cockran accepted at once. Mr. Bryan has not been heard from. Mr. Cockran added to his formal acceptance of the invitation an offer to meet Mr. Bryan anywhere and at any time Mr. Bryan might select and debate with him before the people.

This discussion would give the people of the country a magnificent opportunity to hear both sides of the silver question. Mr. Bryan would represent the free-silver side as viewed by the Populists and Populist-Democrats, and as their chosen orator. Mr. Cockran, while not at the head of a National ticket, has not a superior as a public debater and orator in this country. He has both logic and fire, and appeals to both the reason and the highest sentiment of his hearers.

Mr. Cockran will be the chief speaker at the great sound-money meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden Tuesday night. He will be greeted by a tremendous crowd, and a great demonstration is expected.

One of the sound-money Democrats who is assisting in the arrangements for the big meeting said yesterday there is such a demand for tickets that there is no doubt the crowd will fill the Garden to overflowing.

"There will be no empty seats," he said, "at this meeting. Mr. Cockran will address the largest audience that has assembled in New-York since Mr. Cleveland spoke in that hall some years ago. The indications are that there will be a far greater demand for seats than we can hope to satisfy."

Applications are being received for seats from a large number of business organizations and sound-money leagues. Sound-money men are coming from Baltimore and other places to hear Mr. Cockran. The Stock Exchange has asked for 500 tickets, a large number of which will be used by out-of-town visitors. A number of visitors will come from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, and tickets are being asked for daily for persons in these States.

A special effort will be made to allow laboring men and wage earners of all classes to hear Mr. Cockran, and seats will be held as long as possible to secure the desired end.

A number of prominent sound-money men have been asked to act as Vice Presidents. The following have expressed their willingness to serve and have said they will be present:

Roswell P. Flower, John A. McCall, John Crane, Julius Mader, Robert MacDonald, Jr., Alfred Bishop Mason, George R. Robinson, John McAnerney, Eugene S. Ormsbee, Michael C. Bourdin, Maurice J. Power, S. J. O'Sullivan, Horace G. Kling, Hugh R. Garden, Edward Cooper, Thomas C. Dunham, George Gray, Jacob S. Strauss, J. Kennedy Tod, Daniel O'Day, David Gould, J. Sergeant Cram, J. D. Babcock, Vincent P. Travers, M. E. Ingalls, C. Babcock, Thomas Hitchcock, John A. McCuire, Frank C. Travers, William B. Hornblower, William Henry Clifford, C. Jordan, Clarence E. Sawyer, H. T. Wilson, S. Berry Stanges, Daniel Chauncey, Daniel Waish, L. B. Schermerhorn, Walter R. Benn, James L. Bennett, Julius M. Williams, Henry W. Sherrill, James Ross Curran, Theodore P. Miller, Edmund H. Brooks, George A. Higgins, Patrick Gendy, F. Gottsberger, P. A. Shaw, F. McKelvy, Frank I. Wing, Horace Moynahan, William B. Davenport, H. R. Bowker, Marshall S. Driggs, Henry Yonge, Edward A. Cruttenhank, William C. Redfield, Robert H. Roy, D. S. Ramsey, Alexander E. Orr, John Claflin, George Foster Peabody, James Loeb, R. W. Belmoridge, James D. Bell, Michael Ryan, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. K. McClure, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. O'Brien, Detroit, Mich.; Isidor Straus, J. Herbert Watson, John H. Schoidt, Henry C. Wright, Alexander G. Calden, Walter C. Burton, James Laughlin, Nathaniel Ellis, Sidney F. Walker, W. J. Coombs, Theodore Sedgwick Nye, William A. Wright, James A. Martha, Jr., James W. Riggs, Ignatz Boskowitz, George W. Young, Lawrence J. Callanan, William Young, Henry D. McCord, Herman Rohrs, Thomas W. Hynes, Charles W. Fornes, Oliver P. Bird, F. R. Pemberton, Walter Stanton, John Eyre, David B. Gilbert, J. Edward Simmons, Charles J. Canda, Edward M. Shepard, George Holding, James Timpson, Miles M. O'Brien, Joseph R. Dorman, H. W. Janseer, Mitchell E. Scanlan, W. Bayard Cutting, Joseph Larocque, John Gill, John K. Sowen, Clement Biddle Fish, John D. Keller, jr., Luke J. Lindon, Harry F. Thompson, Amasa S. Hewitt, William H. Clifford, Jr., L. H. Stover, Harry F. Thompson, W. Plimpton, Joseph Rothschamen, Otto C. Wiegan, Louis L. Coudert, Charles J. Edwards, Henry W. Maxwell, Silas W. Driggs, John A. Hennessy, J. Warren Greene, A. Augustus Healy, H. E. Hubbard, Jacob S. Van Wyck, Cornelius Kouwenhoven, Henry Hentz, John C. Kelley, Henry Morris Hayland, Peter Kinney, Wm. Pitt Ferguson, Frederick W. S. Blanchard, Bath, Me. M. Warner, E. R. Godkin, Charles R. Miller, Henry L. Nelson, Jacob C. Miller, Paul Dana, William M. Singerly, Philadelphia, Penn. John D. Crimmins, St. Clair McKelway, Col. Robert G. Monroe, Seth S. Terry, Daniel O'Connell, Theodore Sutro, George Walton Green, Wheeler H. Peckham, Wallace Macfarlane, Charles S. Fairchild, Joseph C. Hendrix, E. L. Godkin, Carl Schurz, Francis M. Scott, Avery D. Andrews, John C. Bullitt, Philadelphia, Penn. H. S. Beattie, Henry le Forest Baldwin, Martin McHale, John Fennel, John De Witt Warner, Everett P. Wheeler, William L. Turner, Lawrence Jerome.

Major John Byrne, the President of the Democratic Honest Money League, said last evening that ample and complete arrangements had been made for the comfortable seating of everybody who can get into Madison Square Garden at the Cockran meeting. Chairs for 6,000 persons will be placed on the floor in addition to the seats in the platform, in the boxes, the arena, and the galleries. Only about 6,000 seats have been reserved for ticket holders, and all the other seats will be thrown open to the public generally without tickets.

Four thousand more seats will be placed in the Garden than were available at the Bryan meeting.

Major Byrne also said that the police will interfere with nobody. No one will be denied admission, no matter at which entrance he may present himself. Admission will be facilitated, not impeded.

A sounding board will be erected back of Mr. Cockran, so that his magnificent voice will be able to penetrate to every corner of the Garden and every one will be able to hear his speech.

An efficient Hall Committee, of which John J. Pulleyn is Chairman, has been appointed, which will see that every one is taken care of and has no trouble in getting into the hall and in getting good accommodations after entrance.

"Mr. Cockran's speech will be especially addressed to wage earners," said Major Byrne, "and we desire that they shall come to the Garden Tuesday evening, and everything will be done to make their visit pleasant, comfortable, and instructive."

ADAMS EXPRESS EMPLOYES STRIKE

Between 500 and 600 Men Said to be Out in New-York and Jersey City.

The employes of the Adams Express Company in this city and in Jersey City went out on strike at 1 o'clock this morning.

A meeting of the Jersey City employes, who belong to the Knights of Labor, was held late last evening. Some of the men said that there would be a strike at 7 o'clock this morning, and others said the strike might be averted.

The men complained that they were made to work too many hours in the day, and that old employes were discharged for no other purpose than to reduce wages. Drivers received $75 a month and when they were discharged new men were taken on at $50 a month. Drivers' helpers got $50 a month, and when discharged others were employed at $40 a month.

The men say that they stood this for a long time, until they saw that if they consented to remain in the employ of the company they would have to accept reductions or be discharged.

A committee of the dissatisfied employes called on President Weir in this city Thursday and asked for the reinstatement of the men who had been discharged. The committee represented that the men were overworked. They did not receive a satisfactory answer from Mr. Weir, and held meetings.

At the Adams Express Company's downtown stables the men said this morning that the order had been given out for the men in this city and Jersey City to strike, and that the order was being obeyed by the men, who went out on strike as they reported for duty. They said that between 500 and 600 men were affected.

BANK ROBBERS AMBUSH A POSSE.

Killed One, Put Others to Flight, and Took Fresh Horses.

TUCSON, Arizona, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Benson reports that the bandits who last week raided the International Bank at Nogales, ambushed Sheriff Leatherwood and posse near the New-Mexican line yesterday.

Frank Robinson, United States line rider, who was one of the posse, was killed. Robinson hailed from Mesa, Arizona, and was known as one of the bravest men in Arizona. Sam King is among the wounded men. The posse ambushed was the one which captured "Little Bob," one of the bank raiders, near Bisbee, last week.

The balance of the outlaw band, having procured fresh horses and driven back its pursuers, is not likely to be captured.

KILLED BY A FALL FROM BED.

A Bangor Contractor Alarmed by a Weak Scaffolding.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 14.—Throughout last Tuesday Richard Smith, a boss painter, suffered much uneasiness because of the doubtful security of a girdy staging on which his men were painting the Windsor Hotel. That night members of his household, called to his chamber by the sound of a fall, discovered him on the floor in a half-conscious condition.

In a dream that the staging sackie was giving way and that he jumped to catch it, he had thrown himself out of the bed. The doctors found that he was suffering from partial paralysis, induced by the presence of a clot of blood on the brain, brought on by the shock of the fall, which had burst a blood vessel. He died yesterday.

LI WILL NOT BE TAXED.

The Chinese Diplomat May Enter Canada Without Paying Tribute.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.—Certain newspapers have made the assertion that the Dominion Government will tax Li Hung Chang, the special envoy of the Emperor of China, and who is at present in England, the usual capitation tax of $50 on his entry into Canada.

This statement is untrue. Chinese diplomats, professional men, teachers, &c., are exempt from the tax, under the provisions of the Dominion statutes.

NOT SAFE ANYWHERE ON LAND.

Bryan's Managers Talk of Sending Him to Sea on a Yacht.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 14.—Alexander Troup, editor of The New-Haven Union, returned from New-York last night. He had been in conference with Mr. Bryan in reference to a "Bryan Day" here.

Mr. Troup says Mr. Bryan told him the campaign managers insisted that he take a rest of ten days, that he go to sea on a yacht where no one could get at him.

Barkentine Geuke a Total Wreck.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 14.—Minister of Marine and Fisheries Davies has received a telegram from Commander Watchain of the Canadian cruiser Canadienne, at Byron Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, stating that the barkentine William Geuke, before reported ashore there, is a total wreck. The William Geuke was owned in Montreal, and left St. John's for that port with a cargo of molasses from the Bermudas when she went aground.

A Concession to Americans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Minister Baker, at Managua, has informed the Department of State that the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Governments each have granted to the International North and South American Transportation and Trade Company, a corporation composed of citizens of the United States, authority to do business in those countries, and favorable concessions have been made to encourage the enterprise.

New Race Dispute in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 14.—Trouble again has happened on the French treaty coast owing to the French Government protesting against the new railway crossing an arm of the sea where French fishermen pursue their vocation. The Newfoundland Ministry has been discussing the matter for the past two days. Serious friction is anticipated.

The Manitoba School Question.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 14.—It is understood that Wilfred Laurier has decided to settle the Manitoba school question by the appointment of a special commission to hear arguments in the matter. Representatives of the Dominion and Manitoba Governments will be named, and these two will choose a third Commissioner from the bench.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Lee D. Craig, the notary

POPOCRATS IN A TANGLE

LONG CONSULTATIONS FAIL TO STRAIGHTEN AFFAIRS.

Chairman Jones of the National Committee Not Yet Able to Announce Those Who Will Form Executive and Campaign Committees—Senator Gorman's Part in the Campaign a Question—Members Not Wanted on the Committee.

The tangle in the affairs of the Popocratic managers was not straightened yesterday, and after long consultations Chairman J. K. Jones of the National Committee said he could not announce the names of those to form the Executive and Campaign committees.

Mr. Jones, Senator Gorman, Gov. Stone of Missouri, and Vice Presidential Candidate Sewall held a long conference in one of the Fifth Avenue Hotel rooms. The part which Mr. Gorman is to take in the campaign was one of the troublesome questions. He has said he would not act as Chairman of the Campaign Committee. Some of the National Committee wanted him to do so. Others opposed him. It was said on good authority last night that he would not be the head of either of the committees. Those who thought this announcement might be regarded as evidence of lack of interest on Mr. Gorman's part made the assertion that while not officially at the head of the management he would in an unofficial capacity act as a steering committee of one, and in reality have a great deal to say about the campaign work.

The location of headquarters has not been decided on, although it was determined to maintain a branch in Washington, even if the main office were in Chicago, in accordance with the wishes of Candidate Bryan.

Mr. Gorman is going to Saratoga. He had intended to leave the city last night, but the perplexing questions which came before Senator Jones and his associates were so many and required so much time for their consideration that he did not get away. When it was announced that Mr. Gorman would go to Saratoga, the local politicians began to speculate on the chances of his meeting Senator Hill and other New-York men there. Usually, there are some Tammany lights and other Democrats there at this time of the year, and some thought Mr. Gorman was going up to "confer" with them over the attitude which the State machine will take toward the Bryan-Sewall ticket. If there are any Democrats there, doubtless they will be glad to see Mr. Gorman, but it is also true that the Maryland Senator has for years spent a portion of the month of August there, and so there is less significance in his visit. Mr. Gorman takes no spouting water and enjoys the bracing atmosphere of the village, and in all the years he has been there has always professed to be taking a rest from politics.

Senator Jones made no secret yesterday of the fact that the committee had been considering what to do with those members of the organization who are hostile to the candidates and platform of the Chicago Convention. Some of the committee have denied that such action had been taken or the subject considered, while it has been perfectly well understood that the committee has been considering whether to ask them out. Mr. Jones simply said, in reply to a question as to the resolution of the National Committee on the subject, that it had not been acted on.

Senator Jones evidently recognizes that the affairs of the committee are all at sixes and sevens, for when he was asked how long he would remain in the city, he said:

"I don't know. I did expect to go away to-night, but things have become so uncertain that I am not sure of anything until it is done."

"When will you announce the committees?" was asked.

"I don't know, honestly." "There are lots of things to be done first. It will be impossible to announce both the Executive and Campaign Committees at the same time. We shall first select enough members to look after such matters as demand immediate attention."

"What action has been taken in regard to putting off members of such members as are decided in their duties in accordance with the resolution?"

"I haven't read the resolution," replied Chairman Jones. "I was put away with the other papers, and I have not had time to go through them yet."

"When will the campaign begin?"

"It naturally began," replied Mr. Jones.

"Where will it be continued?"

"From the Atlantic to the Pacific, all along the line."

Mr. Bryan is reported to have said that he would probably make another speech in this city?

Oh, did he?" replied the Chairman, as if it were new to him. "I didn't hear him say he would make another speech in the city."

Vice-Presidential Candidate Sewall is also a popular figure with the Bryan managers called at Mr. Bryan from his trip to Maine. Mr. Sewall thinks Mr. Bryan made a good speech the night of the rout in Madison Square Garden.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Sewall yesterday, "that the speech made by Mr. Bryan in Madison Square Garden was a powerful argument in favor of our cause, and will bring to the front a great many voters."

Treasurer St. John of the Democratic and Silver Parties issued another bulletin last night. It related to the headquarters, over which he presides, which have troubled the National Committee inasmuch as some have classed the headquarters as a branch of the National Committee's machinery. Mr. St. John's bulletin follows:

"In order to correct officially the false representations, repeatedly conveyed to the public, that our headquarters at Hotel Bartholdi consist of one moderately large room and four small rooms, with the use of the hotel parlor additionally, these constitute the Treasurer's quarters of the Democratic National Committee and the State headquarters of the National Silver Party, as first at the beginning and as officially seated at the outset. The question of retaining them for the purpose for which they were leased until at a very moderate expense, has not been discussed by the Democratic National Committee.

Senator Jones took the midnight tram for Washington.

BUTLER STILL IN CONTROL.

North Carolina Populists Do His Bidding in All Circumstances.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 14.—The Populist State Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning and was in session a little over an hour. There was a great dispute at last night's session regarding the nomination of Attorney General, as Zebulon Vance Walser, Senator Butler's choice for the office, is a McKinley man. Butler adjourned the convention until to-day, and then had this nomination referred to the State Committee, which is also to name one candidate for Elector and one for Associate Justice. There was an exciting dispute between Senator Butler and Congressman Harry Skinner, permanent Chairman. Skinner attacked the nominations of the new Central Committee, saying three were Butler's creatures. He said: "Do you propose to follow Butler blindly on all occasions? Of course you will do it. Butler wishes to retire every influential man. We must not be absolutely dominated by one man."

Butler replied, saying he would not suffer such direct insinuations upon his integrity, and was ready to compare characters and epithets with any man in the convention. He had determined, no matter if there were slurs, insinuations, abuse, and rotten eggs, never to lose his head. He said: "Skinner has not spoken the truth in saying any committeemen were his creatures. I end my work in this State now. I go to conduct the National campaign from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes to the gulf."

"Skinner, rising to a question of personal privilege, said: "If Butler meant to say, or dared to say, I had told an untruth about anything, we will have a quick day of meeting. I meant to say we were selecting a committee to do what Butler wants done. The time has come to inquire whether Butler is a safe leader. I tell you he is a party wrecker. He made our party a harlot at St. Louis, and here in North Carolina we are a harlot between two parties."

Then Skinner suddenly and strangely moved to elect this committee by acclamation. It was done, and Hal W. Ayer, editor of Butler's paper, was made Chairman. Butler was given three cheers.

Now

Is the time to purify your blood and fortify your system against the debilitating effects of warm weather. For this take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Mrs. Lease Proclaims Peace.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Lease commissioned her son to go to the Populist County Convention yesterday and officially declare there that the political war heretofore existing between the Lease and Lewelling families had been declared off. Young Lease seconded the nomination of ex-Gov. Lewelling for State Senator, and the convention "went wild in its demonstrations of joy."

Not One Vote for Bryan.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A poll was taken on the Crescent Athletic Club's steamer from Bay Ridge this morning, showing political preferences as follows: For McKinley, 43; for McKinley on a sound-money Democrat, 1; total vote, 44. Four years ago these gentlemen cast twenty-one votes for Harrison, twenty-one for Cleveland, and two did not vote. M.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14, 1896.

BIG BUSINESS FOR LONG BRANCH.

Lists of Hotel Arrivals Lengthen—Various Social Matters.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 14.—The Rev. W. L. Freeman of Denver, Col., will conduct the services at the Beth Miram Synagogue tomorrow morning.

Secretary Lamont and his mother, Mrs. S. B. Lamont, have gone to the Catskills.

The Rev. Charles F. Hoffman and party, who went to Tennessee a week ago to help dedicate a church, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. E. A. Price, who now owns the Gen. Grant cottage, Elberon, gave a clambake to-day to her daughters and a number of friends.

Ex-Governor William Pinkney Whyte of Baltimore, Md., who is residing at Elberon, was seventy-two years old Sunday last.

John J. Gibbons of New-York has purchased a tract of water front along the Shrewsbury River, containing fifty acres, where he will erect a handsome cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Atherton Curtis, who were married about five years ago and went to Europe returned to their West End cottage this week for the first time since they made their departure for Europe.

Senator Wolcott of Colorado is spending a few weeks here.

Among guests who arrived recently at the Highland Hotel are:

A. B. Barr, Massachusetts; Herbert Crabtree, Brighton, Eng.; S. Hyman, New-Rochelle; Ignatz Newmark, A. Schreiner, H. Schiness and wife, J. D. Irvine, E. Hofman, William Metlex, Jr.; Miss C. H. Furman, Mrs. H. Weshon, S. Hendesheimer and family, H. J. Heinz, Pittsburg; L. Helb, A. St. John Cameron, A. E. Shirley, N. J.; Hon. May Burns, F. J. Briesse, W. B. Clark, D. P. Eddy, Max S. Mayer, Mrs. S. A. Dryer, J. O. Johnson, Fred Garrison, Leopold Strasburg, Miss Lena Sands, William Corrigan, Emil Herrschell, Bernistow Wood, Mrs. J. Behrman, L. Pretfeld, Frank Burgess, E. Schanzley, B. A. Sen, Dr. Francis A. Uller, Joslin Stern, New-York.

Mrs. H. Greenbon, Arthur Stanley, Cincinnati; Fred Stanley, Hyde Mayer, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Abbott, E. H. Pierce, Boston, Mass.; Miss Leonhardt, Philadelphia; A. H. Thorpe, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. H. Chase, Gallipolis, O.; Mary Hart, Charleston, S. C.; Mildred Haynes, Reginald L. Hall, Wayne, Penn.; Louis Bamberger, Newark, N. J.

The late arrivals at the United States Hotel are:

John McMahon, J. A. Harris, Max Isaacs, Benjamin Stern, W. N. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Somerset, F. C. Cogswell, A. T. Otis, O. D. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jacobs, John Pohan, Mrs. Kenyon, Mrs. W. F. Lamont, Mrs. Hall, J. Henegan, J. D. Brown, J. V. Collins, Mrs. C. Hatfore, Miss Miller, H. Hofberner, George Miller, John Wilson, William Davis, John Casey, F. G. Rich, E. S. Hackenzie, Sr., T. Cornelius, Alex. Loeser, L. E. Pacquod, Miss B. Humphrey, A. W. Pocittle, Mrs. M. E. Seaton, H. J. Cartwright, Thomas V. Robinson, A. D. Burke, D. D. Moten, George Schneaman, Thomas Isaacs, Rose Friedman, Abe Schartzler, Charles Lane, White, New-York.

C. H. Lyon, V. J. Delaney, Miss Delaney, Arthur M. Greenberg, Jerome D. Rosenberg, Brooklyn; Miss R. Phillips, Memphis, Tenn.; Bryant Lee, Miss Lalla Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. Wilzinski, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Jolmoon, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Engelbert, George Newman, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Hayman, Miss Adele Hayman, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. G. Falk, Leo Sampter, Julius Levy, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stalsney, Mrs. G. C. Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Levy, Mr. and Mrs. M. Schrier, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hogencamp, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lenane, Mrs. M. J. Lenane, Mrs. H. L. Steiner, Mrs. A. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Kenney, Mrs. A. Jacobs, Mrs. S. H. Leyser, Miss C. Kahn, Miss Cohen, Mrs. Belchner, Miss Ella Levy, Mrs. A. Beers, Flora H. Vogel, Mrs. W. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. K. Brown, Mrs. H. E. Conn, the Misses Webber, Miss Helen Danzig, W. Lander, E. Holzman, Mrs. H. S. Hagart, Caroline Webster, A. M. Bing, Miss Julia Jacobs, Mrs. M. Plehto, Mr. and Mrs. M. Arnstein.

The arrival at Elberon of Mayor Strong and family has given new life to society there. Mr. and Mrs. Strong will remain there during the month of August.

Mrs. Phoebe Wilson May Be Insane.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Phoebe Wilson of 22 Pine Street, this village, who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having murdered her husband, Edward, is still locked up in the Town Hall. She will be kept in custody until after the inquest, which will be held next Tuesday evening. Although the woman has told several contradictory stories about the body which was found in a cesspool in the cellar of her home, many believe that she is not a murderess. Wilson was a sickly man, and many to-day expressed the opinion that he died a natural death, and his wife, being too poor to pay funeral expenses, put his body in the cesspool. She has been very eccentric for years, and is undoubtedly mentally unbalanced.

HE MUST SUPPORT BRYAN

GEORGE Q. CANNON FORCED TO DESERT THE REPUBLICANS.

His Infamous Contract to Turn Utah Over to the Sugar Trust and Republican President Defeated — Compelled to Oppose McKinley in a Desperate Endeavor to Keep His Power—Impending Conflict in the Church Over the Thatcher Case.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 14.—Those Democrats who have suffered from the perfidy of George Q. Cannon and his Church supporters may now obtain sweet satisfaction by saying "I told you so" to several prominent Republican leaders. The bolt of Senator Frank J. Cannon from the Republican National Convention and his determination to support Bryan simply marks the breaking of another promise.

George Q. Cannon is really under obligation to support McKinley in this campaign, because he entered into a definite contract with the Sugar Trust and leading Republicans to turn Utah from its Democratic course. The whole bargain was exposed by THE NEW-YORK TIMES last year.

It will be remembered that THE TIMES charged George Q. Cannon and his family with bargaining for Republican support. It pointed out the visits of Gen. Clarkson, J. H. Manley, and other politicians to Salt Lake City, and their close association with Col. Isaac Trumbo, the well-accredited representative of the Spreckels interests, who in turn always had access to the office of the Mormon First Presidency, and was always treated by George Q. Cannon with great consideration. The correspondent of THE TIMES has been shown a letter from John D. Spreckels, son of Claus Spreckels and political head of the Spreckels family, in which he said that George Q. Cannon had agreed with him to help the political interests of Col. Trumbo in return for the good-will of the trust. Other things point conclusively to a distinct bargain between Cannon and the Republicans.

At a secret priesthood meeting early in May, held in Logan, Joseph F. Smith, the third member of the First Presidency of the Mormon Church and one of the most enthusiastic and fanatical tools of George Q. Cannon, revealed what was behind the bargain made by Manley and Clarkson. According to a report of the meeting, the substantial truth of which has not been denied, he said "that when the Edmonds brethren were being hounded from place to place by the United States Marshals, persecuted for living their religion, [practicing polygamy,] imprisoned for keeping the commandments of God, and cast about them for relief, the brethren had obtained an audience with James G. Blaine, Thomas B. Reed, Senator Stanford, and other leading men of the Nation, as to how these afflictions could be stopped.

"These men," said Mr. Smith, "told us that our people were Democrats, and that therefore they would have to decline to do anything for us.

"We told them that we might show them more Republicans than they counted on. They replied that if we could make a good showing for this party they would try to do something for us. They said that the election of only one or two Republican Legislatures would give them assurance that what we told them was true, and that they would begin work as soon as that was done."

Mr. Smith also spoke of the manner in which the First Presidency endeavored to make Utah Republican, and blamed Moses Thatcher for not joining the conspiracy.

It is sufficient evidence of the existence of such a compact that Republican opposition to the admission of Utah as a State ceased as soon as the Territorial Legislature showed a majority of Republicans, and that the men who worked with Republican Senators and Congressmen who had been most bitter toward the Mormons were Bishop Clawson, one of George Q. Cannon's most consecrated Mormon tools, and Col. Isaac Trumbo, the intimate of Gen. Clarkson, and odious paid agent of Spreckels. These two men were kept as lobbyists in Washington, were constantly together, and were constantly in touch with the Republican leaders.

It is not difficult to make the connection between Cannon and Clarkson and Col. Trumbo. An instance will suffice. Col. Trumbo had nothing positive for Utah's admission. He worked negatively, and simply kept the Republicans silent when the Admission bill was before Congress. The positive action came from the Democrats, and was the result of the work of Mr. Rawlins, the Democratic Delegate to Congress. Yet after the admission Cannon and Apostle Woodruff, President of the Mormon Church, and George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, his counselors, joined in a telegram to the obsequious Trumbo, in which they congratulated him for his great work in securing the admission of the State, while Mr. Rawlins received no praise or acknowledgment from them. Trumbo circulated the telegram gleefully last year in his campaign for the Utah Senatorship.

But Utah scarcely had been admitted to Statehood before George Q. Cannon proceeded to ignore his obligations to the sugar men. No more was to have been expected from him. Evidences of his duplicity had been multiplied proportionately with his length of service in the Church. He had been accustomed to speak in indirect phrases and often double on the meaning, and many of his brethren had found to their sorrow that they could not depend on what seemed to be binding assurances. The Democrats had found to their dismay that his protestations of a desire to give the Mormon people absolute freedom in political affairs was merely duplicity, and had encouraged the Democrats in their efforts for Statehood.

Col. Trumbo, returning from Washington with his momentous telegram in his pocket, and calculating with superb assurance on securing the Senatorship for his sugar master, found himself in an atmosphere of frigidity when he approached Mr. Cannon on the subject. It is said on the best authority that Mr. Cannon promised him the Senatorship in the presence of President Woodruff. Afterward Cannon said he did not remember having made such a promise, but was compelled to labor long with President Woodruff before that honest but unsuspicious old man could be brought to believe that his memory had not been true.

The rupture between Cannon and Trumbo soon became open, and finally The Deseret News, the Cannon organ, in a guarded editorial, referred slightingly to a Senatorial candidate in such a way as to leave no doubt that Trumbo was meant. Trumbo was finally thrown out of the race through the influence of Frank J. Cannon, who is too dutiful a son to disobey his powerful and ambitious father.

Senator Cannon had hardly taken his seat in the Senate before he gave further evidence of his father's disregard of promises. He defied the Sugar Trust by signing the manifesto of the free-silver Senators, in which they declared that they would not vote for protection until free silver was an accomplished fact, and afterward voting against the Dingley tariff bill. Now comes the declaration from him that he will support Bryan and Sewall, and the further declaration that the St. Louis platform, the work to a great extent of those who bargained with his father, was made corruptly.

The Republicans who trusted the Cannons and who voted for the admission of Utah on the understanding that there should be two Republican protection Senators and three Republican protection Electors from the State have been betrayed, and they can now appreciate the warning of the Democrats, who told them long ago that the Cannons could not be trusted, and that their friendship was too often a blight.

But the Republicans should not lay blame too heavily on the elder Cannon's shoulders. He is fighting desperately for continued power. He has thrown them overboard in order to keep himself afloat. Perhaps he would like to carry Utah for McKinley so that he might demand something from the Republican Administration. But he is fearful that he could not carry it if he tried, and that the attempt would cost him his power in local politics.

Utah is far more important for the Cannon interests than a share in the National Administration. To be able to direct the Legislature, to control the State patronage, to hold the Church lash over Sheriffs or courts that would dare to molest the High Churchmen who still practice polygamy, in spite of Constitutional inhibition, would be much more valuable than the favor of the President of the United States. It is this that is threatened.

The Cannons at present are engaged in the tremendous enterprise of building a railroad from Salt Lake to Los Angeles, to compete with the Central Pacific and other great Pacific lines for the transcontinental trade, as well as to open up Utah's coal and iron fields and obtain a large market for them on the Pacific coast. They are also heavily interested in the Utah sugar factory. They are building a power dam above Ogden, the second city of the State. They have mines, cattle, and a thousand other interests which can be helped by concessions from the State. Besides, they are ambitious. Frank J. Cannon wishes to retain his seat in the Senate, and his father is credited with the desire either to fill the other seat himself or to name the successor to Senator Brown. Moreover, George Q. Cannon's numerous progeny can find many places under the various administrations.

But more important than all else is the impending conflict within the Church. In the October conference it will come to a head. If George Q. Cannon decides that Apostle Moses Thatcher shall be removed because that able Democrat stands in the way of the Cannon schemes, a sharp contest is likely to be made by Thatcher's friends, and, as the contest will be founded wholly on interference in politics by Church officials, politics will be very important.

The Mormon people are greatly aroused over the matter, and sentiment is so strong that much trouble for Cannon might come, even if no other issue should arise. But should the Cannons declare for McKinley, the silver sentiment in the Church would assert itself so forcibly that the friends of Thatcher would undoubtedly carry their opposition to a successful termination.

The Cannon influence, therefore, is being thrown against those with whom the last bargain was made. George Q. Cannon has again applied the motto which the Mormons took from the Jesuits, "The end justifies the means." He will support Bryan in the hope that such a course will enable his son to keep the Republican Party supreme in local affairs and enable him to keep his hold on the Church.

No doubt both Cannons would like now to join the Democratic Party and mount the crest of the silver wave that is sweeping over the State. Undoubtedly they would do so if they could make terms. But the Democratic leaders, both Mormon and Gentile, so despise the elder Cannon and his political son that they will have nothing to do with either.

SOLDIERS' LAST DAY IN CAMP.

Gen. Carroll Reviews the Troops—Batteries Shoot for Prizes.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The last day of the camp season of 1896 is over, and to-morrow morning at 6:45 o'clock the National salute of twenty-one guns will be fired and the camp will be officially closed, all detailed officers being relieved at that hour. It is expected that the batteries will be out of camp by 7:30 o'clock. They are to march to Peekskill, where they will take trains for their home stations.

The number of visitors here to-day quite equaled that of yesterday. Many of them came early to see the contest between the First, Second, and Sixth Batteries. The firing, however, did not begin until almost 9 o'clock. It continued until 2 o'clock this afternoon. The First Battery made some good line shots, but the Second and Sixth Batteries did the best shooting. The officers who acted as judges have not made an official report of his latest, and the percentages and scores are not known, but it has been announced that the trophy went to the Sixth Battery of Binghamton, commanded by Capt. Laurel L. Olmstead.

The feature of the afternoon was the review given for Gen. Carroll, Chief of the State Artillery. It was in fatigue uniform, although the weather was quite cool enough for full dress. It was quite as impressive, however, as though their best uniforms had been donned, and was a most fitting close to a very interesting camp season.

Right after supper the cavalry went on the field to give a last exhibition drill, but gave way to a contest between one of their Troopers—Corp. Wrenz—and S. R. Parry of the First Battery. The Corporal was mounted and armed with a sabre; Parry was dismounted, and was armed with a rifle and bayonet. Parry won by a score of 9 to 4 points. The handsome silver cup offered by Gen. Carroll, therefore, goes to Parry.

SACRIFICED HIS MUSTACHE.

A Detective Spoils His Good Looks to Make an Arrest.

It is not often that a man will sacrifice good looks in the performance of duty, but this is what Detective Lieber of the Jefferson Market police squad did, and he succeeded admirably in capturing the man he was after.

Lieber has been wearing a pair of flowing brown and silky mustaches, that were the envy of his fellow-policemen and the admiration of his woman friends. He had a warrant Saturday for the arrest of William Purdy of 242 West Fortieth Street, who was accused of assaulting Beverly Pleasant of 412 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Purdy knew that Lieber had the warrant, and was able easily to keep out of the detective's way for some time. Lieber hit upon a plan Thursday evening which he felt sure would succeed. He shaved off his luxuriant mustache, and early yesterday morning he sought out Purdy and arrested him. His facial expression was so much changed that Purdy did not recognize him for some time.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court Purdy was held in $300 for trial on a charge of assault. Lieber had almost to introduce himself to Magistrate Brann, so changed was he. The Magistrate complimented him on his devotion to duty.

Camp Meeting on Long Island.

The camp meeting week at Albertson's Station, L. I., which begins to-morrow, will be under the direction of the Rev. F. M. Hallock, pastor of the Rosiyn and Searingtown Methodist Episcopal Churches, and a committee of the officers of those churches. The first service, at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, will be a love feast. Services will be held morning, afternoon, and evening each day. There will be Bible readings daily, and revival prayer meetings at an early hour and following all the services. Tents will be erected on the grounds for meetings in damp weather, and churches and private individuals are requested to take their tents and camp on the ground.

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON.

COMMONLY CALLED THE PROVERBS OF SOLOMON.

On the Money Question.

"A false balance is abomination to the Lord,
"But a just weight is His delight."

Proverbs, Chap. xi., 1

On Bimetallism and Free Silver.

"Divers weights are an abomination to the Lord."
"And a false balance is not good."

Proverbs, Chap. xx., 23.

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

An Unanswerable Speech.

Bryan's speech recalls to my mind the story I used to hear about ten times a year while I was a member of a debating society composed of students of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. A student named Bass used to tell the story. He was one of the star debaters of the society. Usually he directed the point of the story against a youngster named Babbitt. The debate one night was on the proposition that a carpenter was a more useful member of society than a lawyer. Babbitt spouted for the affirmative, Bass for the other side. After presenting some arguments designed to show that the negative of the proposition was true, Bass paused, and put on the look he always wore when he told the story to which I have referred. We all knew what was coming.

"I suppose," Bass said; "you are wondering why I don't answer Mr. Babbitt. Answer him. Good Lord, how can I? I'm in just the sort of trouble they had the other night in the Jones family.

"'Sairey, make that baby shut his yawp,' old man Jones said.

"Sairey tried it, but failed.

"'Spank the little brute, Sairey,' the old man cried.

"'Won't do nothin' of the kind,' Sairey answered.

"'Well, if you won't spank him, I will,' and the old man jumped out of bed and marched to the crib where his young son was confined.

"'Why don't you spank him?' Sairey demanded, when the old man had been fumbling about the bed for five minutes or more.

"'Why don't I spank him—good Lord, Sairey, I can't find nothin' to spank.'"

How I hated that story. I hate it as much to-day as ever. But then it is so thoroughly applicable as we talk about the Bryan speech. The situation in which old man Jones was placed in respect to his infant son finds a parallel in the situation of every advocate of sound money who has read Bryan's Madison Square Garden sermon. For weeks, expecting he would make a powerful speech, one that would be "mighty hard to clean up after," the sound-money men of New-York had been exerting themselves to the utmost, with the hope of preparing the public mind so that it might take the least possible harm from what Bryan should say.

All public speakers and newspaper writers attached to the sound-money cause had looked forward with more or less dread to the coming of Bryan. They couldn't help feeling that he would say something it would be difficult to dispose of—put forth some sophistry that would take instant root in the popular mind and be a hard thing to get rid of. I know three or four persons who spent a good deal of time day before yesterday trying to find something in Bryan's speech that was worth answering. In just that sense that the Jones infant was unspankable, so they found Bryan's speech unanswerable.

Naturally, we all wished to know what the man would have to say about savings banks. The sound-money advocates had directed attention to the menace to savings-bank depositors involved in Bryan's candidacy. They had shown how the adoption of the silver standard would cut down deposits in savings banks, and rob millions of thrifty men and women of pretty near half their little fortunes. We knew that nothing Bryan might say would alter the facts. The proposition was unassailable with any counter-proposition based on facts and reasoning.

But they had bragged about Bryan so much, had told so many big yarns about his ability as an orator and a disputant, that we expected he would say something about the savings-bank proposition that would make results for us. We couldn't imagine what it might be, but we all expected something. What a surprise it is to find that instead of assailing our proposition, the "Boy Orator" concedes that it is true, admits that his financial scheme involves the scaling down of our savings-bank deposits; admits that the man who has money in a savings bank would lose a good share of it through the triumph of the silverites in November.

I had an idea Bryan would deny our savings-bank proposition, insulse it, with a few contemptuous words, and then in a fine, impassioned oration in which he would have something to say about goldbugs and plutocrats trying to scare the honest laboring man with ridiculous forebodings. Nothing of the kind in the speech. Bryan makes no denial of the proposition that the savings-bank depositors would suffer tremendous discounts if he should be elected, with a 53-cent-dollar-to-the-dollar House behind him. All the comfort he can offer is to inform the savings-bank depositors that it would be just as well for them to take 53 cents on the dollar as to face the future under a continuance of the gold standard. These are his words:

Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantages of a gold standard, but these appeals will be in vain, because savings-bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is great danger of a further shrinkage in their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets; and they still further know that if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses.

Who wants to waste time "answering" that? I'm sure I don't. And the man who said it wants us to vote to make him President!

I was pretty near changed my mind about Bryan. I thought the man knew something. That savings-bank talk of his, though, is the talk of a chump. If I was the President of a savings bank, I would spend a little of the surplus in printer's ink. I would have this talk of Bryan's in good big type printed in English, German, French, Italian, Irish, Choctaw, Coptic and every other language in use among savings-bank depositors. I'd make them all read it. If that talk is the measure of Bryan's capacity as a financier and logician, the great American people well may stand aghast at the suggestion of putting Bryan in the Presidential office. It is hard for me to believe Bryan is such a weak man as his speech indicates as its author.

Gibbon tells us that, speaking of Julian's dissimulation in joining in the worship of Christ, Libanius called it "very different from the ass in Aesop, who disguised himself with a lion's hide, our lion was obliged to conceal himself under the skin of an ass, and while he embraced the dictates of reason to obey the laws of prudence and necessity." I would like to be able to think that Bryan, like Julian, is a better man than he seems to be; that he is a lion, like Julian, and that the figure in which he appears to us is that of a masquerader. But then comes the deadly question, why he should do it. There was a motive in Julian's case. Prudence and policy demanded that outwardly he should become an ass. I don't find any motive in Bryan's case that should urge him to seem stupid if he might seem bright; to talk rubbish if he might talk sense; to hide himself under an ass's pelt if he really is a lion. I leave this problem for each of you to solve for yourself.

WAGE EARNER.

Injunction in a Trade-Mark Case.

Judge Lacombe has handed down an important opinion in the United States Circuit Court in the suit of the National Starch Manufacturing Company vs. Duryea & Co. The case involved the right to the use of the trade mark or trade name Duryea as applied to starch and corn flour. The complaint alleged fraud and conspiracy on the part of the defendants in selling and offering for sale and passing off the goods of the defendant as those of the complainant. In other words, the complainant charged unfair business competition. On motion of Forbes & Haviland, attorneys for complainant, Cowen, Wing, Putnam & Burlingham, for defendants, opposing, the Court granted an injunction against the defendants.

Your sink,

basins, tubs, etc., never become clogged with grease, if the washing that's done in them is done with Pearline.

A small matter perhaps—but remember that Pearline (use as soap) saves trouble and annoyance in a great many just such small matters. And the truth is that these little things alone ought to be enough to lead any quick-witted person to use Pearline (use with cold soap)—even without taking into account the big things, the saving in work, and wear and tear, and time, and money as

Millions NOW USE Pearline

SANDERS LEADS SO FAR

PRETTY SURE OF A RENOMINATION TO THE ASSEMBLY.

He Is Mr. Platt's Friend Now and Has Against Him Mr. North, Mr. Tarbox, and Mr. Hamilton, the Republican Directory in Genesee and the Men Who Sent Him to Albany First—Silver and Sound-Money Sentiment.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Not in years has the Republican Party been engaged in so exciting a local contest as during the past two weeks, and the County Convention at this village on Monday next is likely to be a record breaker in the amount of factional feeling aroused.

The trouble has arisen over the effort made to prevent Assemblyman Archie D. Sanders from securing the renomination to which he is entitled by precedent, but behind the Assembly question is the more important issue of future leadership in the county and the distribution of the patronage to be within the gift of the next Administration, if that Administration shall be Republican.

The distribution of Republican favors in Genesee for years has been in the hands of a trio of Batavians—Henry F. Tarbox, who was Postmaster under Mr. Harrison; Safford E. North, who has continuously served the county since 1880, first as District Attorney and then as County Judge, and John M. Hamilton, County Treasurer and Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Personally these men are respected, and while they have always had their own ways, their rule has not been especially offensive to the majority of Genesee Republicans until now.

A strong anti-Platt sentiment has existed in Genesee, and for this reason Mr. Tarbox and his friends have not kept on such close terms of intimacy with the State organization as have most of the Republican leaders of Western New-York. Mr. Tarbox especially has no reason to feel friendly toward Mr. Platt, who became reconciled with Wadsworth two years ago, when Mr. Tarbox was making a fight to wrest the Congressional nomination from the Genesee man.

The Batavia group, when they allowed Archie Sanders to go to the Assembly last year, little thought that they were bringing a man to the front who soon would be recognized as Mr. Platt's lieutenant in Genesee. But Sanders cultivated the acquaintance of Speaker Hamilton Fish, and was one of the new members who were put forward by him in making the committee.

Congressman Wadsworth proved another friend at court, and it soon came about that Sanders no longer took his orders from Batavia, but used the long-distance telephone between New-York and Albany like the other Platt men. For those acts of rebellion the decree went forth in Batavia that Sanders must be shelved.

Up to date the shelving enterprise has not prospered. There are thirteen towns in Genesee County, and in four of these Sanders called early caucuses, and secured the delegates without serious opposition. He formed an alliance with Lieutenant Charles Williams of Batavia, who was a candidate for Sheriff. Together they sought to win over Batavia from the triumvirate, and the caucus there was the most exciting in years. The old leaders were victorious, but the effort it cost them displayed their weakness. In the opinion of the shrewdest observers it will be practically impossible for the Batavia men to defeat the renomination of Sanders, although they may be able to prevent him from dictating the other nominations and the composition of the State delegation.

A complimentary vote for Mr. Wadsworth may be expected from Genesee, but if Sanders has his way the delegates will be in reality for Mr. Fish. In any event, Mr. Aldridge will not get them, for the canal does not run through Genesee. Mr. Wadsworth will have the Congressional delegation, but as Livingston, Wyoming, and Orleans are already pledged to him the Genesee delegates will simply aid in making the nomination unanimous.

The nomination for Sheriff is said to be between A. L. Turner of Elba and W. H. Coward of Byron. For School Commissioner a lively contest has also been made. Herbert G. Reed, the son of ex-Assemblyman Charles N. Reed of Bergen, was appointed to this position by Judge Scott last Spring to fill a vacancy. He is an able and popular young man and would have had little or no opposition for the full term had not circumstances forced the Batavia leaders to go to his town for his candidate against Mr. Sanders, in the person of Supervisor E. D. Hull. The other aspirants for this place are J. A. Loveridge of Elba, Henry J. Barton of Darien, and Principal McArthur of the village of Corfu.

There has been talk of a bolt if Mr. Sanders is renominated, and some enthusiastic Democrats think that they have a possibility of electing a Democratic member of Assembly from Genesee, something that has not occurred since 1856. But Genesee is one of the few counties of the State where the Democratic organization is completely in control of the Cleveland men. Their leader is Robert A. Maxwell, now Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. Now, it happens that Maxwell is an implacable enemy of David B. Hill, who removed Maxwell from his place as Superintendent of the Insurance Department. It is not probable that Maxwell would work very strenuously to elect an Assemblyman who, under caucus rule, would vote for Mr. Hill's re-election to the Senate in the event of a Republican division Mr. Sanders would not be without some powerful Democratic friends.

This attitude of Mr. Maxwell toward Mr. Bryan is still problematical. He has given no sign of his preference. Many of his friends are apathetic, and one of the most prominent of them, ex-Sheriff John H. Ward of Batavia, has refused to support Mr. Bryan, and will probably vote for the Indianapolis nominee. Charles H. Ruprecht, another Batavia Democrat of local prominence has gone clear over to Mr. McKinley, and George O. Volz leans the same way. A large German Democratic element in Batavia can be depended upon to support only gold-standard candidates.

Le Roy, a large village in the southern part of the county, furnishes more Democratic bolters, among them William Lampson, President of the Bank of Le Roy, and Butler Ward, its cashier. Harry D. Faulkner, the Democratic Town Clerk and a member of the village Board of Trustees, is also against Bryan. The Democratic County Committee has done no work as yet, though most of its members will give their support to Mr. Bryan.

Genesee has no large villages except Batavia and Le Roy, and in the farming communities a great deal of free-silver talk is heard. Two former Republican Assemblymen, Eli Taylor of Elba and Newton H. Green of Byron, are largely responsible for this state of things. Both are using their influence to make converts for silver, though Green declares his intention of voting for Mr. McKinley because he believes he would sign a free-coinage bill if one were passed.

The silver men are especially active in Pembroke, Alabama, Elba, and Oakfield, and there is a fine opportunity there for some of Mark Hanna's spellbinders to begin a campaign of education. An effort has been made in Genesee to give the Bryan movement a non-partisan character, and Populists, Prohibitionists, and free-silver Republicans are more active in urging his support than Democrats. It is a curious fact that in many sections of Western New-York the Prohibitionists are taking quite an active part in the Bryan campaign, notwithstanding the fact that they have Presidential candidates of their own.

Four hundred and fifty-six Prohibition votes were cast four years ago, and some of the leaders are this year for Mr. Bryan. Among them are E. C. Walker, County Committeeman from Darien, and Asa Lawrence of Batavia. The Populists never vet have polled 200 votes in the county, but have kept up quite an agitation, largely by means

SAYS MILLER IS DEFEATED

CLAIM MADE BY TITUS SHEARD IN THE COUNTY OF HERKIMER.

Convention to Select Delegates to Saratoga Will Be Held To-day and the ex-National Senator May Lose —How Mr. Hackett Would Profit— Preparing for the Republican State Gathering—Representative Black May Be Chairman.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller some time ago made a remark that he would be at the Republican State Convention to attend to certain matters outside of the routine. It was then thought that Mr. Miller might be a candidate for Governor, and that he might be referring to this.

It is not expected now that Mr. Miller will cut any figure as a Gubernatorial candidate, and if he is at the convention at all, it may be as a substitute delegate from some anti-Platt district in this city.

The convention to select delegates in Mr. Miller's county of Herkimer will be held to-day, and there is an entertaining fight on between Mr. Miller and ex-Senator Titus Sheard for control. Mr. Sheard sent word to Republican headquarters in this city yesterday that he had thirty-four of the delegates, or a clear majority of the county convention.

The contest involves more than the delegates to the State Convention. Herkimer County is in the same Congressional District with Oneida, which is the home of Charles W. Hackett, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee. If Mr. Miller could control Herkimer County it would probably mean the retirement from the State Committee of Mr. Hackett, whereas, if Mr. Sheard controls it, Mr. Hackett will be re-elected.

The Chairman was in this city yesterday morning, but went home to look after his fences. Further interest is added to the convention in Herkimer County to-day by the fact that Mr. Sheard has been in the field for the second place on the ticket. If he controls the county to-day he may be a formidable candidate at the Saratoga Convention, whereas if Mr. Miller were to win that would probably dispose of Mr. Sheard as a candidate.

The Platt men, of course, hope to see Mr. Miller defeated. It was only two months ago that Mr. Miller was at the St. Louis Convention with his knife for Mr. Platt and Gov. Morton. Since then the machine has regarded him as "a traitor," and a resident of the county who ought to be "driven from politics forever." It was like "punishment after death," and "a fight made," to try to defeat Mr. Miller in his own county after his behavior at St. Louis, but that is the programme.

The politicians are making preparations for the State Convention, which will be held on Saturday, August 22.

The Republican State Committee has made arrangements with the Trunk Line Association for a reduced fare to all persons who desire to attend. The rate will be one fare and one-third for each round-trip ticket from New-York and from all points in the State where the Trunk Line rate of a special one-way ticket will be sold from Aug. 20 to Aug. 21, inclusive, and will be limited returning until Aug. 27, inclusive.

It is likely that Representative Frank S. Black will be either the temporary or permanent Chairman of the convention. Some one is wanted to make a speech which will command attention and clearly and emphatically define the issues as they are outlined for the State campaign.

Mr. Black is a ready and emphatic talker, and has command of plain forcible English that would about fill the bill. He was one of the Platt delegates to the St. Louis Convention and was second to make the speech to Warner Miller at another meeting of the delegation had been held after the memorable one at which the anti-Platt men repudiated Gov. Morton as a candidate, when Senator Raines attacked Mr. Miller.

Mr. Black is of organization man, and if the Millerites put up an opposition to Saxton and place trouble by threats of a bolt Mr. Black will doubtless be ready to say a word in that case.

MILLER SEEMS TO BE BEATEN.

Titus Sheard Has Thirty-four Out of Sixty-four Delegates.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, Titus Sheard has certainly defeated Mr. Miller in Herkimer County.

The City of Little Falls has four delegates, and the twenty towns three each, making a total of sixty-four delegates. Sheard carries the City of Little Falls and ten towns, namely: Columbia, Danube, Frankfort, Fairfield, Little Falls, German Flats, Ohio, Webb, Salisbury and Schuyler, giving him thirty-four delegates. He also claims Wilmurt.

This insures Mr. Hackett's selection for State Committeeman, and makes Sheard a strong candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The recanvass of the vote of the Republican caucuses in the Twenty-fifth Congressional District, composed of Oneida and Herkimer Counties, does not change the result as announced. The organization made a clean sweep in Utica, where a personal fight was made against Chairman Hackett, and carried all but one town in the Second District.

The Third District is still in doubt. Warner Miller was defeated in Herkimer County, and will have but thirty of the sixty-four delegates in the Herkimer County Convention to-morrow.

Reports of anti-organization watchers being denied admission to voting places are untrue.

DEMOCRATIC SPLIT IN MONROE.

Contesting Delegations to Go to Buffalo from Two Districts.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 14.—The Third Assembly District Democratic Convention was held in the Common Council Chamber tonight. The Page faction refused to enter the convention and held a separate meeting. The Smith faction elected the following State delegates: Frank Koch, William Ward, Frederick W. Smith; Alternates—Richard Noonan, Lewis Whalen, Charles Stephany. The Page faction chose as delegates W. H. McDonald, W. H. Tracy, John F. Kinney; Alternates—Peter Sheridan, M. E. McMullin, James Briggs.

The Democratic Convention of the Fourth Assembly District, held at Spencerport to-day, only served to increase the already alarming breach developed in the ranks of the Democratic Party in Monroe County. The Page, or anti-Hill faction, claimed a majority of the delegates, and refusing to abide by the rules laid down by Chairman Bronk of the County Committee, elected its own set of delegates for the State Convention. The Smith men reorganized after the convention of the old crowd, and also elected a set of delegates. In every district in the county the old crowd or Page faction is making a determined fight, and contesting delegations will be sent to Buffalo from every district in the county.

The feeling between the warring factions caused a number of the delegates to indulge in a fist fight at the convention.

The delegates elected by the two factions are as follows: Page—Duncan Malloth, Wheatland; A. H. Davis, Chili; T. J. Leddy, Gates; alternates, James Malloy, J. M. Quigley, Rochester; W. C. Page, Wheatland. Smith—W. B. Reichenberger, Rochester; J. C. Pierce, Ogden; L. D. Carpenter, Chili; alternates, John Lemmon, Riga; Charles B. Preston, Clarkson; Peter Haag, Rochester.

Meeting of Republican Clubs.

Preparations are under way for the visit of about 120 members of the Republican clubs of this city to the American National League Convention in Milwaukee on Aug. 25. The delegates will start on Saturday, Aug. 22, at 2 o'clock. The President of the National organization is Gen. E. A. McAlpin of this State, and the clubs intend to send full delegations as a compliment to him.

Viewed Askance.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"Lord Bludson looks back on an ancestral line which began in the year 1200."

"That must be the reason why he squints."

FOR CRUELLY STABBING A HORSE.

Man Arrested in Third Avenue—Two Others Also Charged with Cruelty.

Three men were locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station last night on a charge of cruelty to animals, and the allegation against one of the men reveals an unusual form of brutality.

Bernard Freeborn of 346 East Eighty-sixth Street, an expressman, was driving up Third Avenue with a heavy load on his wagon. Between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Street his horse balked, and no kind of persuasion could induce him to move. Freeborn then climbed down from his seat, and bracing his shoulder against the wagon attempted to push the refractory animal along.

In the meantime a crowd had collected and two men volunteered their services in moving the horse. One of them, who gave his name as William Keppler of 7 Second Street, went to the rear of the wagon to assist Freeborn. The other man, who said he was John Miller of 205 East Forty-ninth Street, took up a position on the left side of the horse and, attempted to urge him along. A policeman noticed that Miller was torturing the animal by jabbing him in the side and stomach with some sharp instrument.

The policeman placed the three men under arrest. The horse, which had seven small cuts in his side and one large stab wound in the stomach, was placed in charge of a veterinary surgeon. The surgeon said the horse would probably die.

Freeborn told Sergeant McAdams that he had never seen Miller before, and had no idea what he was doing until his attention was called to it by the policeman. The policeman who made the arrest said that the wagon was overloaded, and that the horse was unable to pull it. Freeborn was held on that charge.

Miller would neither affirm nor deny that he had injured the horse. He wore a cloth wound about his right hand, and on this were found several spots of blood. Shortly after the arrest a knife with a blade about four inches long was found in Third Avenue near the place where the men were arrested. It was covered with blood, and is supposed to have been the one used in stabbing the horse.

DEATH OF MOSES G. ROSENBLATT.

Was a Member of the Firm of Dreyfus, Kohn & Co.

Moses G. Rosenblatt, a member of the firm of Dreyfus, Kohn & Co., importers and dealers in silks, laces, and millinery, who suspended on July 30, died yesterday at his residence, 54 West Fifty-second Street.

Mr. Rosenblatt was forty-eight years old and was born in this city. He was educated in the public schools, and at an early age went to Rochester, where he became a clerk in a dry goods house. He soon returned to this city and entered the firm of Dreyfus, Kohn & Co., in which his father, Gottlieb Rosenblatt, was a special partner. About 1880 his father and Mr. Dreyfus died, and he became a full partner.

Mr. Rosenblatt worried greatly over the business embarrassments of the firm, and he was, in addition, prostrated by the heat on Saturday. Acute nephritis developed and was the direct cause of death. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter. He was a Freemason, a member of the Knai Brith, the Criterion, and the Merchants' Clubs.

The funeral services will be held at the house at 9:30 A. M. to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El will officiate. The burial will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

ANTI-BRYAN FUSION SOUTH.

Important Combination Likely to be Effected in Several States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—It is not at all unlikely that a combination ticket will be put in the field by the Republicans, National Democrats, and Populists in some of the Southern States.

The Executive Committee of the National Democracy is in receipt of propositions looking to this end from Alabama, Texas, and Florida, and is much inclined to look upon them with favor.

The leaders of these three parties in the South have not yet discussed matters of detail in the proposed fusion, but it is probable that if it is carried out they will fuse on the State tickets as nearly as possible in proportion to the strength that each one possesses, and that Electoral tickets will be made of men pledged to vote against Bryan and Sewall.

In all three of the States mentioned the Populists have declined to enter into fusion with the Democrats.

WANTS HIS DAUGHTER.

George Handy Secures a Writ of Habeas Corpus for His Child.

Justice Stoer of the Supreme Court granted George Handy a writ of habeas corpus yesterday directing Mrs. Mary Barta of 109 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street to produce Clara Handy, fifteen years old, in court.

It was alleged by Mr. Handy in his application for the writ that his daughter is unlawfully restrained of her liberty by the respondent. Mr Handy says also that his daughter is a Catholic and the respondent a Protestant, and he thinks the child may be unduly influenced.

Mrs. Barta told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night that the girl had been in her service as a nurse for over two years. The girl, she said, did not wish to return to her father, who squandered her money.

The girl said she had no desire to leave Mrs. Barta's home. Mrs. Barta thought the trouble was due to a priest, who did not want the girl to remain in a Protestant family.

ACCUSES HIS SON OF STEALING.

Young Man Held for Trial for Taking $180 from a Bedtick.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—Michael White, twenty-two years old, was arraigned this morning on a charge of larceny made by his father, Richard White, of 981 Seventh Avenue. The son was held in default of $500 bail for trial.

White senior has no faith in banks. He saved up $100 and deposited it inside his bedtick. Michael, who never works, always seemed to have money, and his mother wondered at this fact. Yesterday she detected her son drawing on the bedtick savings bank. She told her husband, and then the money was counted and found to be $180 short.

White reported his loss to the police, and then Michael's arrest followed.

Senator Morrill Advises Well.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

The Hon. Justin S. Morrill of Vermont sends these words of caution and advice to the farmers of Western New-York:

To the Editor of the Post Express:

Plain farmers must be able to see that they have nothing to gain by accepting a cheap dollar for all they have to sell. They will realize less, much less, as none of their products will increase in nominal value to the same extent as the fall in value of silver. The silver standard would force our people to live on the lower scale of comforts and civilization of other silver standard countries or as they do in Mexico and Japan, and then pay for all our tea and coffee and for the greater part of our sugar and all merchandise from Europe, in gold. Farmers and wage earners will not be slow to find out all this. JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

New-Orleans Exempt.

From The New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 10.

While it has been warm enough for all purposes in New-Orleans recently, there has been no complaint of special discomfort or unusual heat. There have certainly been no reported cases of prostration by heat, nor any special increase in the death rate attributable to hot weather.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,

Hunyadi János

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

SISTER MARY IRENE DEAD

THE FOUNDER OF THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

An Institution Which Has Cared for Thousands of Abandoned Children —The Dead Woman a Skillful Manager—Through Her Efforts Seton Hospital Was Also Established—Great Success in Caring for the Little Ones.

Sister Mary Irene, who for twenty-seven years was at the head of the work of saving the lives of homeless infants in New-York City, is dead. The malady from which she had patiently suffered for forty years, and which ended her life at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, was heart disease, but the primary cause of her death was the heat.

Her secular name was Mary Irene Fitzgibbon. She was born in Kensington, England, on May 12, 1823. Her parents came to New-York when she was nine years old. After being educated in a parish school, she determined to become a Sister of Charity. She was received into the community of that sisterhood at Mount St. Vincent, on Jan. 15, 1850, and was sent as a novice to St. Peter's School, in Barclay Street, which, although the parochial school of St. Peter's Church, was under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. Her executive ability and skill led to her speedy advancement, and in five years from her entrance into St. Peter's School as a novice she was appointed as its Superior.

There was no provision made by the city for the care of abandoned children until late in the sixties. The waifs picked up by the policemen were taken to Blackwell's Island, and there cared for by the aged paupers. Few of them survived their infancy. The need of an asylum for foundlings, similar to those of Europe, was urged by many charitable people, and it was often considered by the Sisters of Charity, into whose care fell many waifs left by night on the doors of mission houses or on the steps of churches.

Archbishop McCloskey, afterward Cardinal urged Mother Mary Jerome, the Mother Superior of the Sisters of Charity in the archdiocese, to undertake the work of providing for foundlings. She appointed Sister Mary Irene and two other sisters in 1869 to establish a home for foundlings. Sister Mary Irene studied the workings of the asylums for infants which were then in operation in Baltimore and Washington, and then she looked about her for an opportunity to start a similar home in New-York, having as her sole capital a five-dollar bill given to her by Mother Jerome. Sister Mary sought aid among charitable women and a society was soon formed, with Paul Thebaud as President, which raised enough money to rent and furnish a house. Among the women who aided as officers and managers of the society were Mrs. Terence Donnelly, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. John Fox, Mrs. Hugh Kelly, Mrs. Emmet, Mrs. T. J. Daly, Mrs. A. Jaffrey, and Mrs. G. Schermerhorn. The society rented a small house at 17 East Twelfth Street, and there opened the New-York Foundling Hospital on Oct. 11, 1869.

Within a month there were forty-five children in the institution. To carry on this work money was needed, and to provide it Samuel S. Cox delivered a lecture that brought to the hospital $10,000. Augustin Daly gave two matinées in his theatre for the hospital, one of which yielded $5,000 and the other $10,000. Dennis O'Donohue got up a subscription which brought in $6,500. There were many private gifts besides. Louis White gave $10,000, Mr. Ceballos $5,000, and Mr. Higgins $5,000. There were many other gifts ranging from $1,000 to $3,000.

The hospital was removed within a year to a larger building on Washington Square. The Legislature in 1870 passed an act empowering the city to grant the asylum a site and to appropriate $100,000 for a building, on condition that an equal amount should be raised by private subscription. A committee of men was formed to raise this sum. Among its members were John O'Brien, John D. Crimmins, William Lummis, Joseph J. O'Donohue, James Redmond, John Fox, and Charles O'Conor. They organized a fair that was held in November, 1870, and for weeks before its date a wagon filled slowly through the streets of New-York, day after day, carrying a bell constantly tolling to remind the people of the needs of the home for the little foundlings. The fair yielded $71,500. Mrs. Richard Connelly secured three gifts of $1,000, $5,000, and $21,500.

The site into block between Third and Lexington Avenues and Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets was secured, and a hospital building was erected, but it was long before the present massive pile of buildings was completed. The hospital suffered dark days before it became securely established. The per capita allowance given by the city was reduced in 1874, allowing the hospital 88 cents a day from the city for each inmate, and a strong attempt was made to induce Gov. John A. Dix to veto it. While the bill was in Gov. Dix's tabic, he came to New-York as the guest of Thurlow Weed. He visited the foundling hospital, and Sister Mary Irene showed him her work and pleaded the cause of the little ones. Gov. Dix was profoundly interested by what he saw, and said to Sister Irene, as he departed, "Trust me. I will do what I can for you."

A singular thing happened in connection with this bill, of which Sister Mary never tired of telling. The sisters prayed to St. Joseph that the Governor might decide to sign the bill. They went so far as to fix a pen in the hands of a statue of St. Joseph in the chapel of the institution, praying that it remain there until the Governor signed the bill. Several days passed, and, finally one morning, while a number of sisters were assembled in the chapel, the pen suddenly dropped to the floor. Two hours later Sister Mary received a telegram, reading:

I have signed your bill. JOHN A. DIX.

For years a cradle stood outside the institution's doors, where infants were deposited, chiefly by night. The waifs became so numerous that it was finally determined to surround the reception of the infants with some formality, and the cradle was taken inside the vestibule, where the mother who desired to abandon her offspring was obliged to speak with a sister before leaving. At first mothers were not received at the hospital, but not long after the opening of the hospital this was changed, a second branch of the work being forced upon the sisters' attention. A young woman came with her baby and pleaded to be allowed to stay with it. As provision had been made for foundlings only, she was refused, but a few hours later she appeared again and said that her friends had cast her off. She had no shelter for the night, and she begged to be allowed to remain with her child. The sisters gave her money for her needs and sent her where she could stay at night. She appeared a third time in the evening, and declared that, if the sisters would not receive her and let her remain with her child, she would destroy herself. If they would take her in, she would work for them and nurse another child as well as her own. These last words decided both her fate and the future policy of the hospital. Experience had shown it to be almost impossible to raise a number of babies by hand, and the girl was admitted. Since her admission 6,000 mothers have been received at the hospital, and no baby has died from the lack of nature's food.

Soon after another important branch of the hospital's work was begun. At a time when its quarters were filled to overflowing and an immediate outlet was needed, the experiment was tried of giving children out to nurse to mothers who had lost their babies and now the institution has an average of 1,100 children out. The nurses receive $10 a month for caring for each little charge. They are required to show the children at the hospital regularly for inspection, and are visited irregular, but frequent, intervals to see how they are caring for their foster children. To this day no baby thus put out to nurse has been known to suffer from cruelty or neglect.

The number of children in the hands of the sisters long ago became so great that it was seen that some means must be found to dispose of them, and an agent was sent out to find homes for them. Thousands have since then been adopted by country people, the first in Maryland and most subsequent ones in the West. They have for the most part found happy homes.

Early in the existence of the first of the buildings on Sixty-eighth Street, a few small unoccupied rooms were occasionally used for a poor girl on the eve of childbirth who could find no other shelter. By degrees such applications became more frequent, and it became necessary to refuse many who were proper objects of charity. The result was the building of the Maternity Hospital at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. This was completed in 1881. The building will accommodate 250 patients. The other buildings now are an administrative building in the centre of the Sixty-eighth Street front, an east and a west wing devoted to dormitories, a children's hospital at the Third Avenue end of the property, and a chapel in the rear of the administrative building.

The hospital has given shelter to 28,016 foundlings, and has provided for more than 6,000 homeless mothers. In many cases the sisters have brought about happy marriages between the parents of children committed to them. Nineteen hundred children are now in the home.

Sister Mary Irene was never happy, one of her associates said yesterday, unless she was planning a new building or a new charity. She secured the gift of money to erect, five years ago, a branch of the Foundling Hospital at Spuyten Duyvil. There delicate or convalescent children are sent to give them the advantage of country air.

But the crowning work of her life was the establishment at Spuyten Duyvil of the Seton Hospital for Incurables. This institution cost $350,000, all of which Sister Mary Irene raised. The hospital will accommodate over 300 patients. It is free to the poor of New-York City.

HOME LIFE OF THE CITY POOR.

Talk by Prof. Peabody Before the Chautauquan Association.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Sociological discussions have been the feature of the week, and the course of lectures delivered by Prof. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard University upon various social problems has been full of interest and practical value. Prof. Peabody delivered the last lecture of the course to-day upon "The Corelation of the Social Questions."

The professor said the whole domestic life of each family should go on within its own door, and any wise prophet of the social future must see in the present system of great city blocks of dwellings something which did not meet his ideal. It undoubtedly was the best practical way of housing the poor in the present conditions of city life, but it was a less excellent way than housing them in detached dwellings on separate bits of ground or the relegation of tenants of crowded city blocks to suburban life.

In discussing temperance reform the professor said he did not believe it was so much the thirst for liquor as it was the thirst for recreation and amusement that led many persons into intemperance. No life could bear an absolutely continuous strain. It demanded recreation. The function of recreation was essential to healthy life, but it was here that the poor were at a disadvantage, their life having few sources of recreation.

The saloon was the poor man's club, and it would be impossible to reform a man by taking away the saloon. It was necessary to give him something in its place—not a small, dingy reading room, but a place with all the devices of the club, where pleasant companionship at all times might be found.

VOGAN CHIEF KEEPER IN CLINTON.

Edward J. McKenna Has Been Dismissed from the Prison.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—The removal of Edward J. McKenna of Troy as principal keeper in Clinton Prison, at Dannemora, and of Edward M. Coughlin of Troy, stenographer at the prison, has been announced to the State Civil Service Commission by Warden Thayer.

Elijah Vogan of Cadyville, Clinton County, who is a veteran, has been appointed to succeed Mr. McKenna as principal keeper, at a salary of $2,000. He has been a keeper in Clinton Prison for some years past, at a salary of $800.

These removals grew out of the attempt of the two officers who were removed to elect a man named Keenan, a resident of Dannemora, from the prison buildings.

BRAVE UNION SOLDIER HONORED.

A Medal Presented to Sergt. Schneider of Baltimore.

From The Baltimore American, Aug. 13.

George Schneider, who was a Sergeant in Company A, Third Maryland Battalion Veteran Volunteers, in the civil war, was presented with the United States medal for bravery during the battle at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. A letter from Gen. John G. Parks, commanding the Ninth Army Corps, to which the battalion belonged, recommending the awarding of the medal, was recently found in the War Department at Washington. The letter was written soon after the conflict, and in some way was lost.

The medal is of bronze, with a United States shield at the top. Next to it is a short ribbon of the Stars and Stripes, connecting an eagle mounted on two cannon, and a pile of cannon balls. Below this is the main portion of the medal, of star shape. On the front is the inscription: "The Congress to Sergt. George Schneider, Company A, Third Maryland Veteran Volunteers, for gallantry at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864." The other side is handsomely engraved, and on it appears the United States coat of arms.

Mr. Schneider received a letter from the Chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department, stating that by direction of the President the medal had been awarded in accordance with the act of Congress, of March 3, 1863, providing for the presentation of medals of honor to such soldiers as most distinguished themselves in action. The medal was awarded by the Assistant Secretary of War, in which he used the following language: "This noncommissioned officer, after the Color Sergeant had been shot down, seized the colors and planted them on the enemy's works during the charge."

Lieut. Col. Gilbert R. Robinson of Jersey City, N. J., in command of the battalion at the time, and who first recommended the awarding of the medal, was at Mr. Schneider's home last night, and made the formal presentation. He said: "The medal is given to Mr. Schneider for bravery displayed when the mine at Petersburg, Va., was blown up. Two color bearers were killed just before Mr. Schneider took up the colors. I ordered him to the rear, but his reply was: 'No; not as long as you are here.' Just before picking up the colors he was shot through the leg with a bullet, and while planting them was hit in the back with a piece of shell. No soldier ever deserved a medal more than he. Subsequently, in front of Petersburg, he was shot through the body, and he is one of only three soldiers who had a handkerchief pulled through a wound and lived. Dr. W. A. Robinson, now Consul to Canada, has the handkerchief. Only nine medals were given to our corps, containing about 25,000 soldiers, our battalion getting four."

Obviously the Czar is Doomed.

From The London News.

The latest outbreak in the interpretation of prophecy has reference to the name of the Czar. A flying sheet is before us, in which that potentate is shown to bear the number of the Beast. He is marked all over with it, so to speak. His first name is Nicolas. Now, Nicolas is the Greek of Balaam, and Balaam enumerates 666. His next name is Romanoff; now, Romanoff is the same as Roman, and Romith in Hebrew, which also is the same as Roman, makes 666 again. The evidence becomes positively overwhelming when we come to Alexandrovitch, the third name. D C L X V I are all to be found in that name, and what do they stand for but 666?

There seems to be no way out of it. If we could see one we should rejoice for the sake of an amiable and well-meaning ruler. Our only hope for him is that he may live it down. The author of the interpretation may bid defiance to Roman numerals, for no doubt only A's and S's are to be found in his name.

Bad Reports from Labrador Indians.

QUEBEC, Aug. 14.—The Rev. Fathers Goyer and Lacoste, who have just returned from Canadian Labrador, say the Indians there are suffering severely from lack of sufficient food. A general complaint is made against the Newfoundlanders who are destroying the eggs of birds, which should be a source of revenue to the Indians. The missionaries complain of abuse on the part of the traders, who they say deal out whisky to the Indians with a most deplorable effect. This abuse has given rise to serious loss of life, and is spreading poverty, disease, and misery throughout Labrador. Pneumonia, consumption, and other diseases are rapidly increasing among the Indians, who are fast dying out.

Philadelphia Policemen's Coats.

From The Philadelphia Times.

While the cops are allowed to open their coats warm days, the button at the top is fastened. The collar must be maintained intact.

VISIBLE MAGNETIC RAYS

BARON REICHENBACH MAY HAVE BEEN RIGHT, AFTER ALL.

Roentgen's Discovery Revives Interest in Certain Long-Discredited Experiments and Their Alleged Results Are Now Considered Worthy of Consideration—Peculiarly Nervous People Said to be Able to See a Stream of Light Flowing from Magnets.

In an article on "Magnets and Luminescence" a writer in The Pall Mall Gazette says that no investigator has yet succeeded in settling beyond question the nature and origin of the Röntgen rays. Whether they are the complementary (transverse) vibrations of the ether, as the discoverer himself supposed, or sound waves, as Mr. Edison is said to believe, or the infinitely small waves of light that lie beyond the violet end of the spectrum, a view which commends itself to perhaps the strongest and most numerous body of authorities, this much alone is certain, that the rays are opening our eyes wider than before to the possibilities of some very obscure problems in optical physics.

To most observers the Röntgen, or X rays, which emanate from a vacuum tube when excited in a particular manner, are known only by their effect. They have an existence independent of the greenish glow of the tube itself, because when the tube is wrapped up so that no light can issue, the rays penetrate the wrapping and manifest themselves in various ways, such as the blackening of photographic plates and the production of fluorescence. They are also capable of electro-magnetic effects.

To the ordinary human eye, however, they are invisible—that is to say, they make no impression upon the nerves of the retina when protected by the crystalline lens which admits the rays of light. Cases have, nevertheless, occurred, or are reported, in which the X rays have become actually visible, one particularly that of a person who was confronted with them in the dark after an operation for cataract, tending to show that it is the opacity of the lens itself which prevents our seeing the rays, and that on its removal the retina becomes sensitive. In the same way, the ultra-violet rays have been made visible to the eye after operation for cataract, an argument for the theory that X rays and ultra-violet rays are the same.

Following up this train of study, a well-known writer on electrical subjects, whose identity is veiled beneath the signature "Magnes," has recently published a series of articles upon the famous experiments of Baron Reichenbach. Reichenbach, although in his day a capable chemist and metallurgist, has been usually regarded as a charlatan, more on account of the use to which his "odyle" researches have been put than on account of the researches themselves. Briefly stated, they amount to this: That a number of persons, "sensitives" beings, and more especially hyper-neurotic "sensitives," are able to detect a bright glow from the poles of a magnet in the dark.

The account of Reichenbach's actual experiments in this direction, as given by his exponent, Dr. William Gregory, contains nothing to arouse suspicion of quackery or deception. On the contrary, they sound almost convincing. But the results are difficult to accept, and are made more difficult by the introduction of a number of pathetic apparitions which have nothing to do with magnetism.

Thus, in regard to one of these séances, which lasted more or six hours in a perfectly dark room, it was stated that:—

Everything possessed of life emits light; that men have not only their heads and hands luminous, but that their whole body is environed with brightness like a halo. That even the breath emits light; that every chemical reaction manifests it, that all friction, even the flowing of water through a glass tube, is visible as light. Luminous clouds seemed to emanate from a bell so long as it was kept ringing; nay, even those who rose from a sofa saw the place which they had just occupied shine.

This sort of thing it is which has caused Reichenbach's experiments to be ignored and regarded with mistrust. But a few investigators have ventured to follow them out, and not altogether without success. Their researches have been confined to the perception of the magnetic glow. We cannot do better than quote from the articles referred to, first one of the Baron's own cases, and then one of the independent experimenters:

Mlle. Barbara Reichel, twenty-nine, was the daughter of a servant in the Imperial Palace of Luxembourg. Twenty-two years previously, when a little child, she had fallen from a window and had ever since been subject to nervous attacks, sleep-waking, and occasional insanity. She could perceive the magnetic light strongly, and the proximity to her body did not affect her, as had been found to be the case with most sensitive persons. Mlle. Reichel could see the rays not only in perfect darkness, when the magnetic emanations were brightest, clearest, and best defined, and the play of colors most distinct, but she could also distinguish the luminosity, although less clearly, in the twilight. When a magnet was brought into her room in the dark she saw luminous jets not only with the armature detached, but also with it on, although the appearance was quite different in the two cases. She made a drawing of the nine-bar horseshoe magnet with which most of her experiments were made and the flaming light is shown to rise nearly the same distance above the limbs of the magnet, and to be broader than the steel. The flame she said, appeared white-blue, yellow higher and moving into red, and ending above in blue and green.

The record of this and of about fifty other similar cases induced Prof. W. F. Barrett of Dublin to repeat the experiments in 1883, and the rooms of the Psychical Society in Westminster were chosen as the scene. The supposed sensitives were kept in an absolutely dark room, with an electro-magnet in it, and the current was switched on and off from the magnet at arbitrary intervals by observers in an adjacent room, the exclamations of those within being noted as a response to the operation. The sensitives were a Mrs. Smith and a boy, who both declared that they could see a glow proceeding from a permanent steel magnet.

After a few preliminary trials to test the arrangements, a consecutive series of observations extending over an hour was made by Mr. Smith. At intervals during this period the manipulators in the next room electrically and unperiodically closed and opened the circuit, the intervals being designedly varied from a few seconds to as many minutes. In this manner fourteen consecutive trials were made, and in every instance except one the exclamations of Mr. Smith as to when the light appeared and disappeared agreed precisely with the movements of the commutator according to the unanimous testimony of those operating the apparatus. It may be mentioned that neither Mr. Smith nor the boy appeared to have unusual powers of vision for the objects in the darkened room.

Similar experiments were made on another evening with the boy, and fairly satisfactory results obtained. The interruption of the circuit of the luminosity was not instantly extinguished, although it rapidly died away, and this again is in striking agreement with the testimony of some of Reichenbach's subjects, and may possibly be accounted for by the residual magnetism in the electro-magnet employed. This had was also tried with two permanent horseshoe magnets, and clearly saw the luminosity on both. Unknown to him, Prof. Barrett silently changed their position, but the boy at once detected where they were placed. He also correctly told the professor whether he moved a magnet up or down or held it stationary; this was repeatedly tried with success.

It cannot be said at present that these experiments are decisive, or that they point to any definite conclusion. But they suggest and open up a fascinating field for research. Clerk Maxwell and Hertz have shown that the apparently dissimilar phenomena of light, heat, and electric energy are all due to waves in the ether of a similar kind, but of widely different magnitude. Between the lowest light and the highest electro-magnetic rays lies a vast gap which we have no means of exploring. There may be intermediate rays, but we have no sense for perceiving them. So, if the regions above light there may be many more octaves of imperceptible rays.

At first blush there would seem to be reasons against believing that magnetism could possibly be a phenomenon of the same order as light and electricity. It occasions no heat that the most delicate instruments can detect; it ought not, therefore, to be a form of wave energy. But who can tell? Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings may come forth truth, and it may be that the impressions of sickly, abnormal beings, "sensitives," whose nerves are screwed to a higher pitch than ours, are worth considering and investigating; that they have perceptions unknown to us.

The most difficult thing of all for human intelligence to realize is its own limitations. It rejects as unnatural all that may be beyond its ken; and while ready enough to recognize that it has knowledge of many facts unknown to the lower animals, cannot admit the analogy that there are doubtless things in heaven and earth beyond its own capacity also. Yet the course of science is one long triumph of the impossible. The Röntgen rays were hopelessly impossible yesterday; to-day we are reading by their rays the innermost secrets of nature. Visible magnetic rays are impossible to-day. To-morrow they may become a commonplace.

DISCIPLES OF HAHNEMANN.

President Pope's Address at the Opening of the Quinquennial Congress.

The fifth quinquennial gathering of the International Homeopathic Congress was opened in London on the 4th inst. The President, Dr. Pope of Grantham, was in the chair, and there was a large attendance of delegates and visitors from all parts of Great Britain and the world.

The President took for the subject of his opening address "The Influence of the Therapeutic Teaching of Hahnemann in 1796 on the Study and Practice of Medicine in 1896," and The London Times reports his speech as follows:

"After a few words of cordial welcome to the foreign members, Dr. Pope spoke of the year 1796 as one in which an indelible impression was made upon medicine both in its preventive and curative aspects. In that year Hahnemann published in the leading medical journal of Europe the first essay which developed into what was now known as homeopathy.

"Hahnemann recognized, as Sir William Hamilton of Edinburgh said in 1852, that medicine had not made a single step since the days of Hippocrates, a humiliating charge which the late Dr. Begbie in 1875 failed in his attempt to rebut. The only real step which had been taken in medicine since the primitive times was in fact that taken in the essay published in 1796 to which he had referred.

"At that time Hahnemann limited the rule of drug selection to the treatment of chronic disease, a limitation which his discovery of rapidly acting specifics a few years later removed. Acute diseases were then directed to be treated by palliatives to remove temporary obstructions, in the confidence that, those removed, nature would be able to assert her power and the patient recover. For that purpose bloodletting and purgatives and the suppression of pain by opium were enjoined, not as being remedial, as they had been supposed to be, but as palliatives.

"The teaching of Hahnemann in 1796 insisted upon the necessity for a reform in therapeutics, on the displacement of venesection from the category of remedial agents to the subordinate position of a palliative, to be used only in the absence of any knowledge of rapidly acting specifics, on the nature and mode of medicines which should act specifically, on the study of drugs by experimental inquiries into their powers of modifying the health of the body, on their clinical application by the guidance of the principle of similia similibus curantur and on their administration singly and in small doses.

"The need of therapeutic reform had been admitted with a consensus of opinion which was enormous, and on the question of bloodletting the views taught by Hahnemann in 1796 were precisely those held by the hospital physicians of to-day.

"The chief interest of Hahnemann's essay centred in the method of studying drug action which it described. That method was by experiments with drugs upon healthy human beings in order to acquire a knowledge of the modifications produced in healthy conditions by the operation of substances capable of producing modifications—the definition of pharmacology given a few years ago by The Lancet. From the purview of the teachers of the present day, pharmacology having proved to be useless, the College of Physicians had lately withdrawn it from the examination required for their license.

"Until the fact that there was doctrine in therapeutics was recognized and the other fact that this doctrine must be impressed upon the attention of the profession by Hahnemann in 1796 was admitted, pharmacology would continue to be useless and the action of the College of Physicians justified. For it was true that, as Hahnemann stated a century ago, the results of pharmacology to be of any value must be directed by a therapeutic principle, and that principle must be the one formulated as, similia similibus curantur.

"Medicines were now given, whether wittingly or not, on the homeopathic principle by those who repudiated homeopathy, and in doses that fifty years ago would have filled the ordinary practitioner with contempt. At the present moment one of the two most important principles urged by Hahnemann in 1796 was declared upon the highest authority to be of the greatest consequence to the progress of the healing art, but, inasmuch as it was incapable of application without the other, it had, as Prof. Albutt has said, been thrust out of the door. When the truth of the other had been admitted, it would, to continue Prof. Albutt's illustration, 'return by the window.'

"Then, but not before then, would the brilliant future predicted for pharmacology by The Lancet be realized, the true greatness of the work which Hahnemann accomplished for the art of medicine be recognized, and he himself regarded by the entire profession as one whose memory was worthy of all the honor with which it could be enshrined.

Reports from the different countries of the world as to the history of homeopathy during the last five years or its present state therein were then presented. The General Secretary, Dr. Hughes, read a short abstract of these reports in the course of which he stated that of all the countries in which homeopathy was represented they had only been unable to secure reports from Spain, Mexico, and South America. Austria showed things in statu quo. In Denmark there were now seven homeopathic practitioners. In France great advance had been made and great good had been done by dispensing organizations. Germany presented a great advance in the records of homeopathy among the laity. There were now 400 homeopathic practitioners in Germany.

In the report for Great Britain the chief feature mentioned was the opening of the new homeopathic hospital in London. Asia Minor was advancing rapidly. The most noticeable feature in the report from India was the spread of homeopathic principles among the natives. Italy now contained fifty homeopathic practitioners, who were well organized, and the

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (324 St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

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London: Low's Exchange, 3 Northumberland Av.
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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stand or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—"1492," New-York—8:15. Roof Garden, Ladies' A. S. E. Waltzworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:30.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:30. Roof Garden.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:30.

MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—2:00 and 7:15. Rock Examiner 3:45 and 8:45. Rain or Shine Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.

PROCTOR'S—Irish-American New-York vs. Whalington—2:00 and 8:15.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:30.

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Why French Families Are Small.

From The Saturday Review.

Every five years the returns of the French census provide the text for endless homilies on the relatively dwindling population of the republic and for expansive discussions as to the causes for the decline. The matter lies in a nutshell. The Code Napoléon, by its provision that all children must have equal shares whenever their parents' property is divided, has profoundly altered the domestic life of the French people. They were formerly much given to large families, as witness the French Canadians, who preserve in America the language and customs of the France of Louis XIV., and regard a family of sixteen or eighteen as the normal thing. It is the rule about the equal inheritance of farms and other property which has put a limit to the family in France. People are regarded as bad parents who have more children than can be comfortably provided for in the division of their estate.

Lincoln's Story of Finnigan.

From The Fortnightly Review.

During the late civil war an officer who enjoyed close personal relations with President Lincoln called at the White House, and in the course of a private interview complained bitterly of certain criticisms passed on his conduct in a campaign by the Secretary of War, and while repeating such criticism, gave way to great passion. Lincoln patiently heard him to the end, then said: "You seem very angry. Did you ever hear what made Finnigan mad? I'll tell you. Finnigan came home late from the club one night sober, but in such a temper that he knocked over a lot of furniture. Mrs. Finnigan was aroused, and, sitting up in bed, asked, 'What's the matter, Finnigan?' 'I'm mad, mad as a hornet.' 'What's made you so?' 'Flaherty, down yonder, he called me a liar.' 'But, man, why didn't you make him prove it?' 'That's why I'm so mad; he did!'"

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 1895.
3 A. M.	70	73	80
6 A. M.	68	71	75
9 A. M.	73	71	76
12 M.	79	76	79
3 P. M.	81	73	78
6 P. M.	78	74	78
9 P. M.	73	72	77
12 P. M.	71	72	77

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....77.50
Weather Bureau.....74.00
Weather Bureau corresponding date 1895.....75.00
Weather Bureau corresponding date for last twenty years.....72.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair, Warmer.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 10, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 15, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

BRYAN ON SAVINGS BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

"Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life insurance policies, but these policy holders know that, since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders.

"Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantages of a gold standard, but these appeals will be in vain, because savings-bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets. And they still further know that if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses."—Mr. BRYAN at Madison Square Garden.

"I knew I was in a gold country," says Mr. BRYAN now, "where every word would be analyzed with close scrutiny. I gave my reasons analytically and logically, and I trust my future to that speech." And yet the paragraphs quoted above contain all that he could say to relieve the anxiety of 4,875,519 persons who own deposits in savings banks amounting to $1,820,597,023 and to those who are paying premiums on 12,341,108 life-insurance policies, the face value of which is $13,048,452,664!

A majority of these depositors and policy holders understand what the Silverites mean when they talk about "the appreciation of gold," the "two-dollar dollar" now in use, the proposed increase of prices which is to be caused by the adoption of the fifty-three-cent silver standard in place of the one-hundred-cent gold standard, the reduction of mortgages and "fixed investments" to a "just value," &c. They understand that if the farmer is to receive doubled prices for his products and to pay off his mortgage in fifty-three-cent dollars, their deposits and policies, which are based chiefly upon mortgages and similar "fixed investments," will be paid in dollars of the same kind, and the purchasing power of their wages will be cut down in the same proportion.

To them Mr. BRYAN says that "a rising standard must be of more benefit to the [insurance] companies than to the policy holders"; that under a gold standard they are in danger of losing their savings-bank deposits "because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets," and that deposits must be decreased or entirely withdrawn under a continuing gold standard. This, and nothing more, except that he makes the remark—of peculiar significance to the holders of life policies at this time—that "we cannot protect our children beyond the period of our lives."

Like many other advocates of the silver standard, Mr. BRYAN exhibits shameful ignorance of the character and methods of life-insurance companies and savings banks. According to the Government's reports, there are no savings banks in Nebraska, but he could easily have become informed as to the nature and history of such institutions. The leading life-insurance companies are of the mutual type, and it is nonsense to say that these companies profit by "a rising standard" or any other kind of standard at the expense of their policy holders. Moreover, 3,600,000 persons hold insurance amounting to $7,482,286,000 in the so-called assessment companies and the fraternal and co-operative associations, all of which are strictly mutual organizations, the members sharing in all the losses and profits, while the expenses consist of a few small salaries.

The premiums paid in by owners of policies in the "old-line" life companies and by those insured in other organizations are invested in mortgages, United States bonds, good railroad securities, municipal bonds, and the like. In 1890 the investments of the twelve life companies of this State and of eighteen companies of other States which were doing business here were as follows:

Bonds and mortgages	$208,268,722
United States securities	6,327,958
Other stocks and bonds	263,270,114
Real estate	19,388,530

How would the policy holder fare if the doctrine of the "two-dollar dollar" should be applied to these investments? If the mortgages, for example, should be paid in fifty-three-cent dollars, would not the beneficiary of a policy in a mutual company receive payment in dollars of the same value? Why was Mr. BRYAN silent with respect to this?

The investments of savings-bank deposits were reported, in part, as follows in 1894:

Loans on real estate	$779,045,102
United States bonds	108,950,804
State, County, and municipal bonds	398,756,936
Railroad bonds and stocks	121,732,130
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	104,518,517

These are some of the assets which, according to Mr. BRYAN, the banks have experienced increasing difficulty in "collecting." How has it come about, then, that the sum so invested by the banks has steadily increased from year to year under the gold standard? The Silver party would enable the borrowers to pay off these mortgages at 53 cents on the dollar. That is the "danger" which depositors wanted Mr. BRYAN to talk about.

If the gold standard should be retained, Mr. BRYAN tells them, they "may be compelled to withdraw their deposits." How, then, have they been able to increase them steadily, year after year, under the gold standard? See below the remarkable growth of the deposits under the standard of the honest one-hundred-cent dollar:

	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.
1870	1,630,846	$549,874,358
1871	1,902,047	650,745,442
1872	1,992,925	735,046,805
1873	2,185,382	802,503,300
1874	2,293,401	884,553,102
1875	2,330,864	924,037,304
1885	3,071,495	1,495,172,147
1890	4,258,893	1,524,841,568
1895	4,875,519	1,816,597,023

Have the thrifty wage earners been compelled by the depressing influence of the gold standard to withdraw their deposits or to reduce them?

How has it come about that such a man is the nominee of the majority of one of the great parties for the office of President of the Republic?

MR. BOURKE COCKRAN'S SPEECH.

Unless something very untoward should happen, there will be no disappointing of expectation in the speech which Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN is to deliver at the great sound-money meeting in Madison Square Garden next Tuesday evening.

Mr. COCKRAN is no flighty rhetorician who uses glittering phrases to conceal a lack of substance, nor is he incapable of putting substance into a speech without coming down to the prosy level of a lecture-room essay. He is an orator of unusual powers and he has an occasion and a theme calculated to bring forth their full display.

Mr. COCKRAN has already shown that he can master a subject with which he has to deal. He gets command of facts and is able to handle them at once with the power of logic and the glow of oratorical expression. His speech will be something worth hearing. It will fill Madison Square Garden, not empty it.

NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS SHOULD HOLD THEIR GROUND.

The Democratic Party of the State of New-York has always been a sound-money party, and it would be a melancholy mistake for it to abandon that ground. It declared in its last convention, the one that chose delegates to the Chicago "assemblage" which was expected to be a Democratic National Convention, that "until international co-operation for bimetallism can be secured" it favored "the rigid maintenance of the present gold standard as essential to the preservation of our National credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor," and explicitly opposed the free coinage of silver as destructive of those ends.

There was no dissent from this doctrine in the Saratoga Convention, and it embodied the time-honored principles of the party. The delegates to Chicago adhered to it and voted solidly against the platform there adopted, and refused to take part in any nomination of candidates to stand on that platform. They were chosen to represent their party in this State, and they truly represented it. The party has not changed. Its principles are the same. It is to have another State Convention at Buffalo on the 16th of September for the nomination of candidates for State officers and for Presidential Electors, and it should firmly hold the ground it occupied in June and had always occupied in the past.

The course for the Democrats in this State is a plain one, if they would be consistent and avoid self-stultification and if they would maintain the strength and usefulness of their party. They should in all their primary elections and local conventions remember the plighted faith of the organization, the principles and traditions of the party, and send delegates to Buffalo who will adhere firmly to the sound-money doctrine which is so essential to the preservation of the credit, the pledges, and the honor of the country. Those are things which cannot in three short months be abandoned at the behest of any assemblage controlled by men from other States who are willing to betray them. The convention at Buffalo should be a Democratic Convention, and to be so must be against the Chicago platform and the Chicago candidates. All that is needed to secure that result is to give a full and fair expression to Democratic sentiment and secure its just representation in the choice of delegates.

Before the convention meets there will be a real Democratic ticket in the field, and it will be free to accept that. The organization of the Democratic Party is by States, and in each State the organization is the arbiter of its own regularity. There is no other authority that can dictate to it or interfere with it. What it does by its own conventions and committees is regular, and it is for it to say what candidates it shall support, and in this State it can support only sound-money candidates in the National field and be true to its own pledges and to its past record. The Electoral College is a body designed to give voice to the choice of the State, and not to that of any other State or number of States. Moreover, the party has work to do in State affairs for which it should not weaken itself. It should not be divided in this. There should be no need of any "reform wing" to maintain the sound-money ground, to uphold sound policy in State affairs, or to present a State ticket worthy of the support of all honorable men. That should be the work of the regular organization, and in its faithful performance it will find its wisest and safest course. Any other will bring it to confusion and discomfiture.

THE SILVER CRAZE.

The President of Brown University says that if this country shall retain the gold standard it will be compelled to borrow money every year for the payment of ordinary expenditures. We quote from a letter written by him a few days ago and published yesterday:

"It is our present course which must speedily lower our credit. How long could a man or a firm continue to have credit who borrowed each year to pay a large portion of his running expenses? Yet on a gold basis this course is inevitable."

Nonsense. Would it be inevitable if by new legislation the revenue should be increased to a sum amply sufficient to meet all current expenses? It is the "running expenses" of the Government that Mr. ANDREWS is talking about. If the receipts should be large enough to meet these expenses, why would the retention of the gold standard compel the Government to borrow money to be used in paying them? The Silver Senators, with whom Mr. ANDREWS is in sympathy, refused to permit any enlargement of the inadequate revenue by legislation.

SOME QUESTIONS.

We have received from a correspondent in South Glens Falls a letter in which he asks some questions which we shall try to answer as clearly as we can.

1. "If it was true, as we all know it was, that at the time the act of Feb. 12, 1873, was passed, silver was a little higher than gold, why was that bill passed? A blind man can read the reason. It was in the interest of the money power, and not in the interest of the people."

The reason for the passage of the act of 1873 was stated by the Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, Chairman of the committee reporting it, as follows: "It is impossible to retain the double standard. The values of gold and silver continually fluctuate. You cannot determine this year what will be the relative values of gold and silver next year. They were 15 to 1 a short time ago; they are 16 to 1 now." And this was indorsed by Senator STEWART of Nevada: "Gold is the universal standard of the world. Everybody knows what a dollar in gold is worth." We think this statement of the reason for the passage of the act of 1873 made by the advocates of the bill is more likely to be true than the explanation of our correspondent. If there is a "money power" that now wants a gold standard because gold is dearer than silver, that "power" could hardly have abolished silver as a standard when it was dearer than gold. Such a suggestion looks spiteful rather than reasonable.

2. "In the twenties, I believe, silver was mined at about thirty-five times the weight of gold in pounds. Why, if there was so small an amount of gold, wasn't it higher then?"

This is a question that no one can fully answer. The ratio is pretty nearly right. Dr. SOETBEER estimates the product of silver from 1821 to 1830 to be to the gold product as 97 to 3, or as 32 1-3 to 1. The previous decade it was as 47 to 1, and in the decade from 1801 to 1810 it was 49 to 1. The most reasonable explanation why the relative values changed only slightly during these marked changes in production is that the annual product was small compared to the amount already in existence.

3. "In 1873 about 5 (times the weight of silver) to 1 (the weight of gold) was reached. Now, why did not silver keep high as it was at that time?"

The figures are wrong. In 1873 the silver product was 63,267,187 fine ounces, and the gold product was 4,653,675 fine ounces, or 13.6 to 1. One reason why silver did not remain high was its greater product compared to gold and compared to the previous stock. This is shown in a comparison of 1873 and 1893, as follows:

	1873.	1893.
Gold, (ounces)	4,653,675	63,267,187
Silver, (ounces)	7,008,787	166,092,047

Another reason was that the cost of producing silver fell, owing to improvements in mining, discovery of larger and more easily mined deposits, cheaper transportation, &c. But the bearing of these facts on the present issue of free coinage by this country is the same whatever may be the reason for the changes. It is the changes in value themselves that make silver unfit for a standard. You cannot say of it, as Senator STEWART said of gold: "Everybody knows what a dollar is worth." No one knows.

4. "Now, I want you to be honest. Suppose McKINLEY was elected. (You know his views on silver.) Don't you think he would sign a free-silver bill along with a McKinley tariff?"

No. We do not think that he would. We do not think that a House of Representatives elected on the Republican platform would pass a free-silver bill. If one were passed, Mr. McKINLEY could not sign it without the basest betrayal of his party pledges. We heartily wish that he had never been tainted with the free-silver heresy. We wish he would speak out so plainly that there could be no mistake about his purpose. But we do not think he would ever sign a free-coinage bill, because the force of opinion in his own party is too overwhelmingly against it. The opinion that compelled a gold-standard platform at St. Louis when there was every inducement for a straddle would hold Mr. McKINLEY as President firmly to that platform.

We have tried to answer candidly and correctly the questions of our correspondent. There is much in his letter of which we take no notice because it is ill tempered and has nothing to do with the matter at issue. We have no doubt that he is honest in thinking that free coinage would help the country. We know that we are honest in believing that it would gravely hurt the country. There is no use in calling each other hard names. They prove nothing. Let us stick to facts and reasoning.

WHY NOT GIVE ASSURANCES?

In addressing a party of visiting veterans at his Ohio home on Thursday Major McKINLEY said: "Sectionalism has given place to National spirit and patriotism has smoothed the asperities of partyism, while the preservation of the National honor constitutes the great aim and purpose of all patriotic American citizens." He showed, by referring to incidents of the past year, that he applied this to the people of the North and South alike.

There has for a long time been but one obstacle to the passing away of sectionalism and the smoothing of party asperities by patriotism in the South as well as the North, and that has been the persistency of the party of which Mr. McKINLEY is now the candidate for President in demanding interference by National authority with the control of elections by the States.

It was the theory of our Union of States that all elections were State elections, though authority was reserved to Congress to make or change the regulations for choosing representatives to its own body. Until the latest amendments of the Constitution, suffrage was wholly a matter of State regulation, and it is so still under certain general limitations. Laws relating to the conduct of elections are State laws and are executed under State authority, and the people are very jealous of any transfer to National authority in these matters. They are especially so in the South on account of peculiar difficulties imposed upon them by the Constitutional amendments.

It is very recently that the Republican Party was still insisting upon Federal interference with elections, with special reference to regulating and controlling them in the Southern States. That has done more than all other things combined to keep up sectionalism and to maintain the "asperities of partyism." It is almost the sole reason why Southern white men have refused to support the Republican Party and why sound-money men in that section can now hardly be brought to the support of Mr. McKINLEY on any terms.

Is there to be an end of this? Are we to hear no more of "force laws"? For the first time within the memory of half the voters of the country the Republican National Convention had nothing to say this year about free elections and fair counts, the euphemism in which it has been usual to veil the menace of interference. Does this mean that that sort of thing is given up and that the States are to be left to regulate and manage their own elections without any fear of Federal interposition? If so, it would be well to have some assurance of it. Nothing would contribute so much to the giving way of sectionalism to National spirit and the smoothing of the asperities of partyism with patriotism. Nothing would do so much to remove the incitement to Populism in the South and to encourage opponents of Democrats to become Republicans. Solidity is not desirable in any section, for it is a sign and symptom of sectionalism, and it is the Republican policy of Federal interference that has kept the South solid so long.

AMERICAN OCEAN RECORDS.

It is so novel and gratifying for this country to have won a place in the international maritime competition that we are apt to underrate what the fact implies. The truth is that, with a number of warships which in their respective classes are entitled to rank with the best in the world, we have just two modern seagoing merchant steamers of the first class afloat. Each of these steamers has in turn wrested from their British-built predecessors and from the other the record between New-York and Southampton. In point of time they have already established a rivalry on equal terms with the far larger Liverpool ships for passengers between London and New-York.

This is a great triumph for a Nation which for more than a generation has been out of the international competition and which has re-entered it with but two ships of its own production. It shows what can be done if only the commercial conditions allow us to keep up the rivalry thus begun. The record completed yesterday by the St. Paul takes the respectable slice of two hours from that made by her sister ship the other day and assures Americans anew that they can sail under their own flag practically as fast as under a foreign flag.

As a matter of fact, the most interesting and encouraging thing about these records is the fact that the ships which make them are extremely practical vessels and that they meet the commercial conditions of the North Atlantic trade more accurately than the crack British ships, which alone are their superiors in speed. Every line finds it necessary to have a "greyhound" or two, but it is not the "greyhounds" that make the money. It is commonly believed that they are run regardless of expense in order to advertise the lines to which they belong. The St. Paul and the St. Louis, on the other hand, attain a speed not indeed equal, but for the purposes of passengers equivalent, to that of the great Liverpool liners, and they do it with the expenditure of, it seems likely, not much more than three-fifths of the coal burned by the larger ships. The difference is enormous and in a close competition must be decisive, for it can hardly be possible that the greatest British liners can earn as much more money than the Americans as they spend. It is already recognized in England that we threaten a formidable rivalry to the British carrying trade, at least on the North Atlantic. To have attained this result with but two ships of our own is, we repeat, a remarkable triumph. With a continuance of the policy to which we owe the St. Paul and the St. Louis, we may look confidently forward, and not so very far forward, to a fleet of first-class American passenger steamers.

Two goldbugs sat together on Wednesday night in a silver baronic box at Madison Square Garden. After JONES had called on DANFORTH, and DANFORTH had called on STONE, and STONE had cut out his work on a large scale, and made it plain that he had the gift of continuance, these two partook of the general weariness of STONE and eagerness for BRYAN, and audibly expressed the same. When the crowd had succeeded in choking off the reluctant STONE, and the Boy Orator took his place, things began to brighten. But as the Boy Orator reeled drearily page after page, gloom again descended, until, after a very bad quarter of an hour, one goldbug said to the other, "Suppose we call for STONE."

MR. CLEVELAND ON HAZING.

Calls the Practice "Mean," "Cowardly," and "Disgraceful."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The President, in dismissing Cadets Giles Bishop, Jr., and R. S. Commager from the Military Academy at West Point, makes it the opportunity to express in forcible language his contempt for hazing.

These cadets were tried by court-martial last month for making several "plebes" stand on one foot in a painful position while they were otherwise tormented and harassed. One boy was compelled to go through the "full bend-leg exercise" of the drill regulations, while holding Indian clubs aloft, according to the findings.

In approving the sentence of Cadet Bishop the President wrote:

"The offense of maltreating and harassing new cadets by upper classmen is so mean and cowardly and so opposed to every trait that should characterize a gentleman and a true soldier that severe punishment should not be necessary to its prevention.

"If, however, punishment must be resorted to to effect a discontinuance of this disgraceful practice, I can do no less than to resist all appeals for clemency."

The indorsement on the Commager case was as follows:

"I am determined in all cases of this description, when the proof is clear, to refuse redress to those cadets who in violation of a wholesome regulation of the Military Academy indulge in the brutal and cowardly treatment of beginners, commonly called 'hazing.'"

WEST POINT, Aug. 14.—Cadets Harry Steele Commager of Ohio and Giles Bishop, Jr., of Connecticut were dismissed from the Military Academy this afternoon in accordance with the finding of a court-martial, approved by President Cleveland.

Both cadets left the post before their sentences were published.

ON TO-DAY'S OUTGOING FLEET.

Some of Those Who Will Depart for Europe.

Among the passengers who will depart on the vessels of to-day's outgoing European fleet are:

French Line Steamship La Normandie for Havre—F. H. Southwick, W. R. Amory, Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Merle.

Anchor Line Steamship Ethiopia for Glasgow—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Manger, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Smith, W. H. Kelsey, and Myron L. Henry.

Hamburg-American Line Steamship Prussia for Hamburg—Paul Gerlach, Wilhelm Klammer, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wolf, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wehe.

Netherlands-American Line Steamship Obdam for Rotterdam—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Speerly, and Mr. and Mrs. John Tutel.

Cunard Line Steamship Campania for Liverpool—E. G. Martinez, Eugene Atwood, Edward C. Allen, Luther Allen, W. H. Anderson, H. E. Andrews, G. Arnaud, Charles L. Arnold, Charles Booth, Frank Barbour, J. Bateman, Charles F. Chichester, Lieut. A. J. Craven, Frederick Getty, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas L. James, H. K. Sutton, and Gen. C. A. Whittier.

PERSONALS.

—Wadel Bishara, who commands the dervishes at Dongola, with whom the English expect soon to have a great battle, is still a young man, being only thirty-two years of age, and in appearance is tall and thin. His countenance, however, is fairly just dealing, and his attention to religious duties have made him generally popular among the Baggara tribesmen. Though he can read, he is unable to write. His mode of life has somewhat changed during the last few years, which he has spent at Omdurman and Dongola. He is now much addicted to luxury and extremely fat. He is by no means the force to be reckoned with that he once was. His record of active service consists of a campaign undertaken with Osman Wad Adam, who was sent by the Khalifa to conquer Darfur. He acted first as aide de camp to Osman, but became later on second in command. After the defeat of the Khalifa's expedition by the ruler of Darfur, Abu Gemaizeh, on the death of Osman, the Khalifa sent his cousin, Mahmoud Ahmed, to assume command of the force. Mahmoud Ahmed was not on good terms with Bishara, and the latter, in consequence of the harsh treatment to which he was subjected by the new commander, appealed to the Khalifa for permission to return to Omdurman. This permission was granted, and Bishara was appointed to the command of the Khalifa's body guard. While discharging this duty he at the same time acted as Wakil to the Khalifa's son. When Yunes Wad Dekeim was recalled last year, Bishara was given the command of Dongola. He is in great favor with the Khalifa and with the latter's son.

—Li Hung Chang has the rank of Ambassador, but bears letters of introduction only to the several Courts he is visiting without any special mission. As to the Viceroy's name, it may be worth while to state again that the Chinese—reversing our custom in this, as in so many other respects—put the surname first, and following it come what are usually titles or descriptive adjectives. In Li's case, "Hung Chang" means "Grand Secretary." In the days of the Taeping rebellion he was known familiarly as Li Futai—Futai meaning "Governor" of the Province of Kiangsi, which was then his rank. Sometimes he is spoken of as Li Han-lin, in reference to his membership in the Han-lin College, which comprises the cream of Chinese literary talent and rank.

—It is an interesting feature of Li Hung Chang's tour, and one which indicates the cosmopolitan character of the Chinese Customs Service, that a Customs Commissioner of the nationality of the country was impartially appointed to act as his esquire during his stay in each of the States he is to visit. Mr. James Hart, who acts in that capacity in England, is brother of Sir Robert Hart, the distinguished head of the Chinese Customs Service. Though holding the rank of Commissioner of Customs, he has been for some time carrying on the negotiations which resulted in the recent treaty providing for intercourse between India and Thibet.

—Prince Max, the nephew of King Albert of Saxony who was recently consecrated to the Roman Catholic priesthood, after officially renouncing his right to the succession as a Prince of the royal house, will begin his ecclesiastical career in England.

—Queen Marguerita of Italy is living very quietly at the castle at Monza. It is stated that her Majesty is engaged in writing a drama, which will be played at one of the important Italian theatres in the Autumn, naturally under a pseudonym.

MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR ENTERTAINS.

Reception at Beechwood, Newport, for Her Granddaughter, Miss Van Alen.

NEWPORT, Aug. 14.—Mrs. William Astor had a reception at Beechwood this afternoon in honor of her granddaughter, Miss May Van Alen. Over 250 cottagers were present. The drawing rooms and the dining room were decorated handsomely with American Beauty roses. Tall, handsome palms and hydrangea plants in full bloom were used in groups on the broad piazzas overlooking the cliff lawn. Unfortunately, it rained, and proposed lawn decorations were dispensed with. Mrs. Astor received in the drawing room, assisted by Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Miss Van Alen. The Casino orchestra furnished music, and tea and ices were served on the piazzas.

Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly gave her first entertainment at Vinland to-day since she became a Newport cottager. It was a small luncheon.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. E. T. Gerry, and Mrs. William Crosvenor also entertained at luncheon to-day.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. T. Townsend Burden, Mrs. E. C. Tinker, Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. Henry White, Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. George Hoffman, and Mrs. W. W. Sherman.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages from New-York include George Work, to visit his sister, Mrs. Burke-Roche, and P. Stuyvesant Pike, to visit Col. Edward M. Neill.

Among the other arrivals to-day were:

Miss Jane Watting, Miss Charlotte Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. L. Winnerding Rogers Graham, Ewing L. Tucker, Chevalier B. Belloni, A. M. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Orr and Miss Orr, A. L. Willey, Dana E. Willey, the Misses Cancan, John E. Cowdin, New-York; L. J. Gaudin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stokes, Thomas Hastings, G. Ehret, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Lovell, Mrs. Edward S. Mastin, Mrs. J. G. Wheelock, Lyndon Mosle, Mrs. Lewis B. Hoare, Miss Louise S. Hoare, Orville Harriman, Mrs. Marie L. Mergler, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Dr. P. F. Prince, L. J. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cunard, Mrs. Nathaniel H. Bell, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Miss Mellvina Dexter, Mrs. Andrew H. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Gaynard, Mrs. John D. Duff, Joseph T. Whitney, Mrs. Lloyd Lyman, Spencer Trask, Mrs. Frederick Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cunard, Mr. and Mrs. Appleton Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Suydam, Miss Jessie Lee, Mrs. Edward Cunard, Mrs. Frederick Sturges, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Lloyd Lyman, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. Frederick Stokes, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Ehret, Mrs. Lewis B. Hoare, Miss Louise S. Hoare, Orville Harriman, Mrs. Marie L. Mergler, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Dr. P. F. Prince, L. J. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cunard, Mrs. Nathaniel H. Bell, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Miss Mellvina Dexter, Mrs. Andrew H. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Gaynard, Mrs. John D. Duff, Joseph T. Whitney, Mrs. Lloyd Lyman, Spencer Trask, Mrs. Frederick Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cunard, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Suydam, Miss Jessie Lee, Mrs. Edward Cunard, Mrs. Frederick Sturges, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Lloyd Lyman, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. Frederick Stokes, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Ehret, Mrs. Lewis B. Hoare, Miss Louise S. Hoare, Orville Harriman, Mrs. Marie L. Mergler, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Dr. P. F. Prince, L. J. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cunard, Mrs. Nathaniel H. Bell, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Miss Mellvina Dexter, Mrs. Andrew H. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Gaynard, Mrs. John D. Duff, Joseph T. Whitney, Mrs. Lloyd Lyman, Spencer Trask, Mrs. Frederick Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cunard, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Suydam, Miss Jessie Lee, Mrs. Edward Cunard, Mrs. Frederick Sturges, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Lloyd Lyman, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. Frederick Stokes, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Ehret, Mrs. Lewis B. Hoare, Miss Louise S. Hoare, Orville Harriman, Mrs. Marie L. Mergler, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Dr. P. F. Prince, L. J. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cunard, Mrs. Nathaniel H. Bell, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Miss Mellvina Dexter, Mrs. Andrew

THE DAUNTLESS ESCAPES

NO DOUBT THAT THE TUG IS ON A FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

One Hundred Men Said to Have Taken Passage for Cuba—United States Officers Unable to Prevent Departure—Minister de Lome Active in Preventing the Sailing of Cuban Expeditions—State and Treasury Departments Giving Assistance.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Aug. 14.—John E. Dubignon, managing owner of the tug Dauntless, says that he is in no wise connected with the filibustering scheme upon which the vessel is said to be engaged, and Coney & Parker local agents, state that the Dauntless has gone to Florida waters to tow a barge.

United States Marshal Harrell has reported to Attorney General Harmon the following regarding the trip of the Dauntless:

For several days she has been preparing for the expedition; all her ballast was unloaded, and sacks of sand, together with boxes of munitions of war, were placed on her. With a picked crew of men, under Capt. Lomm and Engineer Devereaux, she steamed up the Satilla, and there awaited the Cubans' arrival from Jacksonville on the Hilda. They were late, and the trip was made under darkness. An indemnity fund of $35,000 was put up to secure her owners, which will go to her, whether she lands the cargo or is sunk or captured. When the men were placed on board the Dauntless steamed away, and will either transfer her cargo to another vessel, land them on Cuban soil, be sunk, or captured.

Spanish Vice Consul Torras has done his utmost to prevent this expedition, as have the custom officials, but so quietly was the work done that nothing could be prevented.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The following telegram relating to the movements of the Dauntless was received at the Treasury Department this afternoon from Brunswick, Ga.:

The plans for the filibustering trip of the tug Dauntless were no well planned that when the Pinkerton detectives showed she could not be detained she was a lifesaver. Tugging steadily under ordinary circumstances, left her wharf at 9:30 o'clock on the night of the 12th, ostensibly for Miami, Fla., to secure a tow. However, at 2:45 A. M. of the 13th, with lights extinguished, she took on a body of men from Jacksonville, supposed to number 100, at Woodbine, at the junction of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad with the Satilla River, in Camden County, Ga., about twenty miles from the mouth of St. Marys River, passing out at St. Andrews Bay about daylight the same morning. This information came too late for me to take action. It is said she was heavily laden with arms and ammunition. No application was made for clearance papers at this custom office.

This dispatch was signed by Thomas W. Lamb, Collector of Customs at Brunswick.

Acting Attorney General Conrad said today that the Government was doing everything in its power to prevent the violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. It had sent instructions to all ports where there were Spanish consuls to prevent persons from engaging in filibustering expeditions to Cuba, to detain such suspects, if the facts justified such action.

At present, he said, four vessels were being watched, either on shore or at sea, by United States revenue cutters. These were: The Dauntless at Brunswick, Ga.; the Three Friends at Apalachicola, Fla.; the Lagonda at Pensacola, Fla., and the Laurada at Key West. The State Department and Treasury Department are co-operating with the Department of Justice to see that the laws are not violated.

Senor de Lome, the Spanish Minister, is behaving marvelously active, through his Consuls and other agents who are stationed at many large ports in this country, in helping the United States officials to prevent the departure of suspected vessels or contraband expeditions.

In reference to the report from Madrid that Gen. Weyler had refused to allow the return of the pardoned American Consuls to Cuba and instructions to act until he should receive the assurance, it is explained at the State Department that while in Canada and other European colonial possessions it is usual to recognize Consular credentials in advance of the exequatur being returned from the home Governments, it is done simply as a matter of courtesy. However in case the omission of this favor will not in any way interfere with the duties, as our representative at Santa and Cardenas have ample authority under their former commissions to meet all emergencies.

ZAYAS NOT KILLED IN BATTLE.

The Cuban Junta Learns that the General Was Murdered.

A letter was received yesterday at the Cuban Junta from a correspondent in Cuba, under date of Aug. 6, which stated that Gen. Juan Bruno Zayas was not killed in battle as reported, but was murdered.

He had been in the habit, with other officers, of going to a thatched cottage and having his morning coffee with the family that occupied it. He was not believed to have proven treacherous, for he got up from the table one morning and went out.

There was a knock at the door shortly afterward and the general went to open it, supposing that it was his host. He found instead a body of Spanish soldiers under Lieut. Ortega, who ordered a break through and received a bullet in the left eye. He dropped dead instantly. Two other officers, Franco and Penalver, and a third, whose name was not given, were also killed as the result of his resistance.

When Gen. Zayas's body was removed it was found to have been mutilated by a machete after death.

Could Not Take on a Cargo.

The American fruit steamer Brixham arrived at Quarantine last night from Gibara, Cuba, after a run of five days. The Captain reported that the Spanish port authorities at Gibara, acting under orders from Captain General Weyler, refused to allow him to take his cargo of fruit. The Brixham, therefore, was obliged to return to the port in ballast. Her owners are H. Leonard & Co.

A Rebel Shot.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—Bernardino Rodriguez Estevez, a prisoner of war, was shot at Matanzas yesterday.

Two months' extension of time has been granted for the registration of foreigners.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN BOMBAY.

Two Hundred Lives Lost—An Immense Damage to Property.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Bombay to a news agency says that terrible floods have occurred through the overflowing of the River Kistna.

The damage to property is immense, and thousands of persons have been rendered homeless, their houses having been swept away.

Two hundred persons were drowned by the sinking of a boat near Tatarra. The overflowing water from the river has washed out a branch seven miles long in the Nizam of Hyderabad's Railway.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

The Queen's Speech Defines the Movement in North Africa.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Queen's speech proroguing Parliament was delivered to the House of Commons at 6:15 o'clock this afternoon. The speech said:

My relations with the powers continue to be friendly. The hostile movements of the dervishes in the valley of the Nile against the positions occupied by Italy east of that river convinced me that it was necessary for Egypt to take steps toward arresting their advance. By my advice and sanction an expedition has undertaken to restore to the Government of the Khedive as far as Dongola the territory which was lost a decade ago. The operations of the expedition are proceeding, and by the brilliant action at Kerkef a large proportion of the territory already has been recovered.

The condition of affairs of Turkey continues to cause anxiety, and at present Crete is the principal centre of the disturbances. I have observed strict neutrality, but in conjunction with the powers I endeavored to reconcile the contestants by proposing a system of government which should be equitable and equally acceptable to Christians and Mussulmans.

I regret that a serious rebellion, signalized with cruel murders, has broken out in Matabeleland, the rising having extended into Mashonaland. The work of defence and repression has been undertaken, the settlers displaying great courage. They since have been reinforced by imperial and other troops.

The speech refers to the Matabele country and expresses hope that the rebels shortly will accept the clemency which has been offered to them.

Referring to the matter of the delimitation of the Indian frontier, the speech says that the agreements between the Shah of Persia and the Ameer of Afghanistan upon the subject are friendly to the Chitrals. Relief garrisons sent to Chitral have received the co-operation of the tribesmen.

Her Majesty expresses her thanks to the House of Commons for provisions and services for the year and concludes by saying that she has given her consent with pleasure to the measures for naval defences, for lessening the agricultural taxes, for the protection of the cattle import from disease, and measures for various other purposes, including the Irish Land bill.

In bidding farewell to the members of the House, her Majesty prays that they may receive the blessings of Providence and rest from their labors.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

—It is reported that a body of Christian insurgents attacked a number of surrounding Mussulmans at Katovahtia, near Candia. It is stated that the Mussulmans were nearly annihilated. A body of troops was sent to attack the Christians, but they were defeated.

—At the sale of American fruits in London yesterday, Williams pears averaged 3s to 3s 6d; Hardys, 3s; peaches, 3s to 6s 6d, and plums 2s to 5s. Large lots were taken by German and Russian buyers.

—The Parliamentary Committee to investigate the facts connected with Dr. Jameson's raid and the doings of the Chartered Company met yesterday and organized.

—The burial of Sir John E. Millais will probably be in St. Paul's.

M'KINLEY READS BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Evidently Considers It a Weak Effort, Though He Does Not Say So.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Major McKinley read Bryan's speech this morning. He made no comment on it, but when he put aside his newspaper he looked as though he was surprised at the weakness of the argument for repudiation and cheap money.

The feeling among McKinley's friends here is that the Bryan speech is a flat failure, and that wherever it shall be circulated it will make votes for sound money.

Among the many telegrams received by Major McKinley this morning announcing the formation of Republican clubs, were the following:

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.

We have just placed on our mill a McKinley and Hobart banner in presence of employes, all of whom are anxiously waiting for the time to vote for protection and sound money.

HUSTON FOUNDING MILL.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 13.

The first McKinley and Hobart regiment of Western New York, 1,200 strong, has completed organization this evening. C. W. CARMAN, Colonel Commanding.

Major and Mrs. McKinley entertained at lunch to-day Thomas McDougal, a prominent attorney of Cincinnati, who was accompanied by his son and daughter.

MINISTER HELD FOR RIFLING MAIL.

Queer Practice of the Rev. D. B. Waterman, a Lecturer.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The Rev. Dr. D. B. Waterman, of Oak Park, Ill., an Oriental traveler and Palestine lecturer, was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Balch here to-day for tampering with the mails.

A few days ago Guy H. Fuller, postmaster at Chautauqua, discovered that some one was tampering with the mail, and on observation found Waterman was in the habit of unscrewing the front of the box of which he was owner of one, and helping himself.

Fuller made affidavit of these facts at once before Abner Hazeltine, United States District Commissioner at Jamestown, N. Y., and the United States District Attorney today secured the arrest of Waterman. In default of bail Waterman was taken to the Jamestown (N. Y.) jail.

Numerous complaints have been made against the mail service here. Mr. Fuller says he will put this matter to the bottom and ascertain where the trouble lies.

MOORE BROTHERS' SETTLEMENT.

They Accept the Basis of Agreement for a Deposit of Stock.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—A compromise draft of agreement whereby the Diamond Match company stock is to be deposited with the Northern Trust Company, trustee, is now in the hands of the bankers and capitalists interested.

As Moore Brothers have accepted it as a basis of settlement, it is expected the work of affixing signatures will commence at once. Until pooling arrangements is consummated, the Jamieson committee of the Stock Exchange will not be able to report to the Governing Committee which alone has the power to reopen the Exchange.

The inventory of the Moores' liabilities and assets is not yet completed.

EYSTER, CAPITALIST, MURDERED.

The Pennsylvania Man Drugged and Robbed in Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 14.—W. F. Eyster, a prominent man of Chambersburg, Penn., a railroad director and capitalist, was found dead in an alley here late to-night, having been drugged and robbed.

He had left his hotel four hours before home found with a rough character who has not yet been arrested.

Mr. Eyster was on his way to Colorado and stopped here to visit friends.

THE BRITISH POSTAL SERVICE.

It Continues to Send Mails by the Slow Boats.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The absurdity of the course of the English postal authorities in continuing to send their mid-week mail from London by the slow boats of the White Star Line was never better illustrated than this week, when the mail by the Britannic, which arrived yesterday, and the mail by the St. Paul, arriving to-day, were delivered within a few hours of each other, although the St. Paul mail left London three days later than the Britannic mail.

The papers this morning call attention to the fact that the Britannic arrived on Thursday for the first time in the twenty years of her service. If, therefore, she had arrived at her usual hour on Friday, we should have had the ridiculous sight of letters leaving London on Aug. 5 being delivered in New-York at the same hour with mail leaving on Aug. 8, three days later. Too much credit cannot be given to our postal authorities for their method of forwarding foreign mail by the fastest ships. What a pity other Governments cannot be induced to adopt the same customs! JE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1896.

Prohibition Nominee's Tour.

From The Baltimore American.

Mr. Joshua Levering, candidate of the National Prohibition Party for the Presidency, is already preparing for a tour he will make through New-England in the early part of September. News comes to Baltimore that preparations are being also made to give him a warm welcome. In several sections many clubs are being organized, and they will be represented at the places where he will speak. He will start at Providence, R. I., Sept. 6, and take in New-Haven, Conn.; Boston, Concord, N. H., and Portland, Me. About the only trip he will make in the meantime will be to Mount Gretna, Penn., where he will speak on Aug. 19.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Douglas, London Aug. 1, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam Aug. 5, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 P. M.

SS May, (Br.,) Gravel, West Hartlepool July 29, in ballast to W. W. Hurlbut. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Brixham, Durie, Gibara 5 ds, in ballast to H. Dumois. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—The barn of Gaius Tipping, on Springfield Avenue, Cranford, N. J., was struck by lightning and totally destroyed by fire at 2:30 A. M. yesterday. Sixty tons of hay and a large quantity of unthrashed wheat and farming tools were burned.

—The Michigan Buggy Company's factory, Kalamazoo, burned Thursday. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $40,000.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Olin L. Warner.

Olin L. Warner, the sculptor, who was thrown by accident from his bicycle on July 21 in a collision in West End Avenue with a truck, died at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday afternoon soon after an operation for fracture of the skull was performed.

Mr. Warner was born in Suffield, Conn., on April 9, 1844. Early in life he became a telegraph operator, but later he became a sculptor. He studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris, under Fracois Jouffroy, in 1863-72.

Mr. Warner's principal works include the statuettes "May," (1872,) "Twilight," (1878,) a medallion of Edward Forest, which was exhibited at Philadelphia in 1876; "Dancing Nymph," (1879,) a fountain for Portland, Oregon, (1888,) a portrait statue of Gov. William A. Buckingham, which was placed in the Capitol in Hartford, Conn., in 1883, and a portrait statue of William Lloyd Garrison, (1885,) in Boston. He also made a portrait bust of Rutherford B. Hayes for the Union League Club of this city, and one of the Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan in 1887. He became a member of the Society of American Artists in 1877 and an associate of the National Academy in 1888.

William White, the cabman whose horse injured Mr. Warner, and who was arrested at that time and admitted to bail, was rearrested shortly before midnight last night and locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Robert H. Shannon.

Robert H. Shannon, who died at 659 Fifth Avenue on Thursday after a long illness, was born in Dansville, N. Y., in 1816. After studying law in his native town, he was admitted to the bar in 1840. When the civil war broke out Mr. Shannon was active in raising troops in this city for the Union Army. He took a great interest in the war, and was at the battle of Corinth, Miss., with Gen. Grant, whom he knew personally.

Mr. Shannon was a member of the Geographical Society and the Astor Lodge, and one of the managers of the American Institute. He was also at one time a member of the Board of Education.

He leaves three sons, W. P. Shannon and H. H. Shannon, who manage the Langham Hotel, and H. H. Shannon. The funeral will take place to-morrow. The Rev. G. W. Mead of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church will conduct the services. The burial will be in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Prof. Joseph M. Hager.

Prof. Joseph M. Hager died at his home, 14 Second Place, Brooklyn, Thursday night, from the heat and internal hemorrhage. He was born in Hector, N. Y., seventy-nine years ago, came to this city forty-five years ago, and afterward moved to Brooklyn. He conducted the Brooklyn Philharmonic Chorus, and at various times was the musical conductor at the Church of the Pilgrims, the First Presbyterian Church, on Henry Street, and the Dutch Reformed Church, on Strong Place. He composed the allegorical chorus, "The Great Republic," which has been given many times in Brooklyn. In his early years he was a noted bassoon player, a pupil of Bassini. Mr. Hager leaves a wife, a daughter and three sons. His wife is ill and is not expected to recover. The funeral services will be held to-night at his home. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery Sunday.

George G. Nason.

George G. Nason, a well-known shoe dealer, died Thursday at his residence, 478 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, of acute peritonitis. Mr. Nason was born in Walpole, Mass., fifty-eight years ago. He came to New-York in 1870 and engaged in the shoe business with French & Co. Soon after he and Alfred J. Cammeyer, who was a clerk with him at the time, formed a partnership and organized a jobbing business at 81 Chambers Street.

When the firm was dissolved Mr. Cammeyer went into the retail business, and Mr. Nason continued the jobbing house. Later he became the New York agent for the firm of Slee & Coe of Boston which he represented at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and one son, George G. Nason, Jr. The funeral will take place Saturday from the family residence at 2 o'clock P. M. The burial will be at Mansfield, Mass.

Capt. Neils E. Nelson.

Capt. Neils E. Nelson died suddenly at Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, after the cruise of the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club. Mr. Nelson was Captain of the steam yacht Aquila, and upon arriving at Newport he complained of feeling ill. Mr. Van Lew, the owner of the yacht, took him to a physician's office, where he died a few minutes after his arrival. Capt. Nelson was born in Norway forty-five years ago. He came to this country early in life, and for many years he was an officer of the Pacific Mail Steam ship Line. Later he commanded William S. Alley's yacht, Gambusia, and also the Intrepid. He was a member of the Masters and Pilots' Association, the Norwegian Seamen's Association, the Royal Arcanum, and the Arbor Vitae Lodge of Odd Fellows. He leaves a wife and three children.

John McCurdy.

John McCurdy, of the firm of McCurdy & Warden, died suddenly Wednesday at his home, 105 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. McCurdy was born in the north of Ireland seventy-seven years ago, and came to this country with his parents when a boy. He served his apprenticeship in the boiler business with James Cunningham of the Phoenix Foundry, and was afterward appointed foreman for Hogg & Delamater.

He formed a partnership with Mr. Warden thirty-six years ago and established a business at 276 West Street, in which he continued until his death. He leaves a wife. The funeral services were held last evening at his residence.

Dr. Robert Fleet Speir.

Dr. Robert Fleet Speir, brother of the late Dr. S. Fleet Speir, died at his home, 156 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Thursday, from dropsy of the heart. His wife died five years ago. He then became melancholy, and never afterward entered her room or the dining-room.

Dr. Speir was born in the old Fleet mansion, at Gold and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, in 1836, and was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He subsequently studied medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in this city. He was a specialist on consumption and diseases of the lungs. He leaves two sisters, Mrs. Huggeman and Mrs. Garner. The latter lives in Virginia. The funeral services were held at his home last night.

George W. Gibson.

George W. Gibson, a prominent citizen of Chicopee, Mass., for more than twenty years and an ex-Senator of that State, died there Thursday. He was born in Malone in 1852. He took an active part in the affairs of the town and was Selectman for eight years. He also represented the Fifth Hampden District in the Massachusetts House in 1888 and the Second Hampden District in the Senate in 1889.

Obituary Notes.

—Prof. Albert Nelson Prentiss, in charge of the botanical department, Cornell University, died yesterday in the sixtieth year of his age. He had been in failing health a long time. His widow survives him.

—Robert P. Keating, for sixteen years Nevada's representative on the National Democratic Committee, died last night from hemmorrhage of the stomach in Virginia City, Nev.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WALDORF—Alexander Greger of Russia.

ALBERMARLE—F. G. du Bignon of Savannah.

—MURRAY HILL—The Rev. J. S. Hodges of Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira and John S. Kenyon of Syracuse.

—WINDSOR—Baron C. H. de Courtier of Austria and William D. Bishop of Connecticut.

GILSEY—Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany and William A. Pinkerton of Chicago.

BUCKINGHAM—Judge J. M. Woolworth of Omaha and Capt. Guy Howard, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Maurice Daly of Montana and Henry Villard.

THIRD TICKET OUTLOOK

A CONVENTION PROBABLY WILL BE HELD LATE THIS MONTH.

Gen. Tracey Says the Sound-Money Democrats of This State Are Active and Earnest—Delegates Will Be Sent to Indianapolis, but No State Ticket Will Be Nominated—Maryland Probably Will Support McKinley for President.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Congressman Charles Tracey, who attended the recent conference of sound-money Democratic leaders at Indianapolis, said to-day that the convention in this State to select delegates to the Indianapolis sound-money National Democratic Convention probably would be held Aug. 31 at either Syracuse, Rochester, or Niagara Falls.

City Civil Service Commissioner Simeon Holroyd has been named as the Albany member of the State Committee of the sound-money Democrats, and shortly will call the primaries and convention for this county, to send two delegates to the Indianapolis National Convention, and also to choose delegates to the State Convention.

Gen. Tracey has been receiving letters from all parts of the State indorsing the third-ticket movement. Col. John R. Fellows, the District Attorney of New-York, writes approving of a third ticket, and saying he will "take the stump for the cause at an early time."

A prominent Auburn Democrat sends word that, though the organization of Cayuga County is in the hands of those who likely will indorse Bryan and Sewall, still the majority of the Democrats in that section will support the sound-money Electoral ticket.

Many of these letters received by Gen. Tracey are requests for instructions as to what Democrats shall do. These are answered by the Chairman, and the inquirers are referred to the New-York headquarters, where full information will be given as to the line of action.

In Maryland, Gen. Tracey thinks there is likely to be no third Electoral ticket, as the sound-money Democrats there are anxious to vote for the McKinley electors. Gen. Tracey received a telegram from a Baltimore newspaper asking him whether he thought Maryland ought to send a delegation to the Indianapolis Convention. He replied that she ought to be represented, even if no third Electoral ticket was named there.

Gen. Tracey will go to Bellows Falls, Vt., Tuesday, on invitation of the sound-money Democrats of the state, who are to hold their convention on that day and at that place, to choose delegates to the Indianapolis Convention. He will address the convention.

The General says that New-York likely will not have a candidate for President or Vice President. Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin or Senator Palmer of Illinois seem to him to be the most likely to get first place on the third ticket, and Gen. Buckner of Kentucky, who is a power among Southern sound-money Democrats, is in the lead for second place.

Ex-State Engineer Elnathan Sweet and ex-District Attorney James W. Eaton are mentioned as delegates to Indianapolis. Mr. Sweet says he is for a third ticket, because the cannot vote for McKinley, and will not support Bryan. He is in favor of a second Democratic State ticket.

NEW-JERSEY SOUND-MONEY MEN.

Meeting for Monday and the Plans—Large Accessions to the Ranks.

The announcement is made that the Executive Committee of the sound-money organization, or, as it should now be called, the National Democratic Party of New-Jersey, will hold its first meeting at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, Monday at 3:30 P. M. The composition of the committee has not been publicly announced, because it is understood that certain places on it have been left vacant pending decision as to the relative availability of different candidates.

No effort is being spared by those in charge of the movement to secure as strong an organization as possible, and it has been thought best, in spite of the shortness of the time, rather to defer the choice of some of the members for a few days than to run the risk of securing any but the best and most influential men.

It is an open secret that the managers of the movement have been pleasantly surprised by the accessions to their ranks, and it is said that when the new State Committee is announced the names of several of the present regular State Committeemen will be on it, while it is well known that several others stand ready to throw in their lot with the new organization if the so-called regular organization takes any action in the line of supporting Bryan.

In addition to these more prominent recruits to the new movement, the correspondence that has been carried on throughout the State and the filings that have come from the local organizations all tend to show that the strength of the sound-money element in the Democratic Party of New-Jersey is even greater than had been anticipated.

At the meeting of the State Committee Monday regular headquarters will be selected, and systematic campaign work laid out. The first task of the new organization will be the perfecting of itself for regular representation in the Indianapolis Convention. There is no doubt that the delegation which will go to Indianapolis will be fully as strong as that which went to Chicago, and it is considered quite likely that some of the same names will be on both lists.

At the meeting Monday there will be a general exchange of views and information as to the situation in the State, and any information from outside sources that could be sent to the committee would doubtless be welcomed. It is also understood that as the committee is anxious to make its canvass of the State as complete as possible, it will welcome personal suggestions or information from any sound-money Democrats of the State who may attend its meetings.

The committee which has had charge of the work of selecting the provisional State Committee is made up of John B. Green of Union, Chairman; ex-Senator H. D. Winton of Bergen, Messrs. James Parker of Middlesex, Harmon Hart and Joseph W. Stover of Essex.

GEN. "JO" SHELBY FOR McKINLEY.

The ex-Confederate Cannot Support the Chicago Ticket.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A copy of an open letter from Gen. "Jo" Shelby, Marshal for the Western District of Missouri, and the personal friend of Senators Vest and Cockrell, to ex-Gov. Crittenden, now Consul General to Mexico, in which the General criticises his friend for forsaking "sound money" for the cause of silver, and declaring that he (Shelby) must vote for McKinley and "sound money," has reached the Republican Committee, and will be given wide distribution.

The friendliest tone pervades the letter, but the General expresses his astonishment at the sudden flop of his old friend, and his "surprise that you have, with hasty hand, chained yourself to the triumphal chariot of the three Governors—Altgeld, Stone, and Tillman—a turbulent trinity of political stormy petrels, whose piping notes have always presaged storm and shipwreck to the Democratic Party."

Referring to the recent National Convention, Gen. Shelby says that the "Chicago Convention was not Democratic. It was a conglomeration of all parties. Anarchism and Populism being in the ascendency. Democracy is rock-ribbed, and stands upon principle, and cannot be swept from its feet by mixed metaphors and graceful periods. Democrats are not a Roman rabble, to be swerved from duty by a Nebraska Marc Antony."

After discussing the platform at some length, Gen. Shelby says:

"I see the way clearly, and shall follow the old paths of Democracy, as laid out by the fathers of the Republic. Is there one line in the practical declarations of the Chicago platform that was ever there before? Of the practical living issues now presented, there is as marked an absence of true Democratic doctrine in the Chicago platform as there is of vital piety in one of Col. Ingersoll's addresses. You must go to Ocala and Omaha to find the progenitors of the vital issues presented at Chicago. Repudiation of public and private faith and social disorder will be the twin offspring of the unholy alliance between the Populists and the Democrats, whose banns were published at Chicago and whose marriage ties were consummated at St. Louis last month. The alien blood imported from Omaha will taint the Democracy and make the issue spurious."

Calling Gen. Crittenden's attention to the position he assumed at the outbreak of the war, when he (Shelby) and others besought him to join the Confederates, Shelby concludes his letter as follows:

"I will abandon friends, party, and kindred rather than yield even an implied consent to such a base assortment of political heresies. Here a good patient will not take a quack's medicine. If he does he dies; and if the party swallows the Chicago prescription its days are numbered. Its death is certain. The Chicago platform is Populism, sugarcoated. Its candidate is a rising demagogue, a dangerous rhetorician, who for a momentary applause would light a torch and apply it to the very citadel of American liberty. There should be but two candidates, and here who believe in sustaining law, order, and sound currency should vote for McKinley. Those who favor free and unlimited coinage of silver, disorder, misrule, and ultimate repudiation should support Bryan and take their choice between Sewall and Watson."

MARYLAND MAY BE REPRESENTED.

Sound-Money Democrats Want a Delegation at Indianapolis.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—The sound-money Democrats of Maryland are likely to send sixteen delegates to the Indianapolis Convention, notwithstanding the action of the Executive Committee of the Sound-Money League of Maryland in deciding to make no effort in that direction. The opinion is growing that a sound-money Electoral ticket should be nominated in Maryland, and several well-known Democrats were quoted to that effect this afternoon.

Harry A. Parr, President of the Sound-Money League, has determined to call the Executive Committee together again for a possible reconsideration of the vote whereby it was decided to send no delegates to Indianapolis. Mr. Parr said to-day:

"I am ready to do all in my power to aid the sound-money Democrats in other States in their movement to defeat Bryan. If they think it will be of any service to them for Maryland to send delegates to the Indianapolis Convention, I shall favor that plan, and to that end will call the committee together at once to take action on the matter. If it should be considered the best plan to nominate a third ticket, I shall not oppose it, although in my opinion the best way to defeat Bryan is to vote for McKinley direct, and thus emphasize the protest. I do not believe in any half-way business."

"Some of the members of our league, as the matter now stands, will vote for McKinley; some will not vote at all; but none of them will vote for Bryan."

William Cabell Bruce, President of the State Senate, said: "I am strongly in favor not only of sending a delegation from Maryland to the Sound-Money Democratic Convention at Indianapolis, but I am also in favor of nominating a sound-money Electoral ticket in Maryland. There are many Democrats in this State who do not wish to vote for Bryan, but who will vote for him in preference to McKinley, yet who would vote for a sound-money Democratic ticket should one be placed in the field.

"There are certain Democrats who cannot conscientiously vote for McKinley, but who would vote for a third ticket in preference to the Bryan ticket, and one should be nominated for that purpose.

"I believe a large proportion of the sound-money Democrats of the State agree with me and favor a third ticket."

WANAMAKER ON SOUND MONEY.

The ex-Postmaster General Makes a Speech at Germantown.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—At a Republican mass meeting held in Germantown, a suburb, to-night, ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker made a long speech in favor of the present money standard and against free coinage. In the course of his speech Mr. Wanamaker said:

It is safe to appeal to the higher court of the people. This 16-per-argument can very earned and carried a long way in the market.

I know that the man who made the moving speech two nights ago, that moved half his audience out of doors in twenty minutes and the other half into an impenetrable fog, and other speakers like him, will look at you and me and shake their heads sorrowfully and solemnly. A large mouth may speak great things, but it effect anything it needs underneath the sweet of the south baptized with honor and truth intelligence and experience.

If America needs more money, as is naively claimed, why not take a strip of paper that costs a cent and let the Government have more profit? If it costs 60 cents for every dollar she will have, it to redeem the dollar, but if she makes a silver dollar with 53 cents' worth of silver, and ever had to redeem it for a dollar, she would lose $500,000 out of every $1,000,000.

On a year's coinage of an output of silver mines say $200,000,000, she would lose $100,000,000. Why should we lose all this money for the benefit of a few silver magnates?

I know it is claimed that silver will rise in price. I do not believe it. All experience is against it. I confidently believe we can find larger uses of silver.

I am not without sympathy for the owners of silver property who stand prejudiced. I believe we can incorporate into our financial system an enlarged use of silver, and otherwise benefit this important industry, but I am not willing that financial distress and disaster should come to every home and business of the land for the sake of the less than seven millions of the silver.

Mr. Wanamaker's speech greatly impressed his audience.

IN LINE FOR SOUND MONEY.

Prominent Democrats of Mount Vernon Meet and Organize a Club.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 14.—A meeting of prominent Democrats of this city was held this evening in the office of C. H. Ostrander, in Fourth Avenue, and a club called the Mount Vernon Sound-Money Democratic Club was organized.

George R. Crawford, President of the Democratic City Club, was elected President. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the call for the Indianapolis Convention and pledging the support of the club only to National candidates unqualifiedly in favor of a gold standard. The club was organized in line with the Sound-Money Democratic Club established in Pelham.

The club will endeavor to hold in a firm organization all Democrats of the city who repudiate the indorsement of the Chicago platform by the majority of the Democratic City Committee. Among those present at to-night's meeting were:

George O. Beach, Secretary of the Democratic City Club; R. D. Eisler, Alexander Buck, John Wood, E. S. Newell, J. Haynes, Samuel T. White, Charles H. Ostrander, and Alderman Grant.

Sewall's Son for the Republicans.

Gen. Powell Clayton of the Republican National Committee yesterday received from Joseph H. Manley a partial list of Republican speakers in Maine during the last days of the campaign there. One of the speakers is Howard Sewall, the son of Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate Sewall. The list includes Senators Hale and Frye, Speaker Reed, and Representatives Dingley and Boutelle of Maine; ex-Gov. Pitkin of Louisiana and J. Sloat Fassett and Warner Miller of New-York, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. Senator Thurston of Nebraska will speak at Bath Aug. 29.

Sound-Money Democrats in Rye.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—An attempt was made last evening at the Lyceum to form a sound-money club. The intention was to make the organization non-partisan. Most of the men present were Republicans. Alfred E. Lewis and G. Howard Wainwright, Democrats, objected to this kind of a club. They said the organization required by the political situation was a club for sound-money Democrats. The meeting finally broke up without forming a club. The sound-money Democrats will get together next week.

Convention in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The gold Democrats have issued a call for a State Convention of sound-money men, at Horticultural Hall, Boston, Aug. 25, to nominate delegates to Indianapolis and choose Presidential Electors. F. O. Prince will call the convention to order, and it is probable ex-Mayor Matthews will be permanent Chairman.

Sound-Money Movement in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 14.—The provisional State Committee of the Iowa sound-money Democracy has issued a call for State Convention of the National Democratic Party for Aug. 26 in this city. J. E. B. Markley of Mason City was named for temporary Chairman and W. I. Babb of Mount Pleasant will be recommended for permanent Chairman. The committee took no action with reference to the question of putting State and Congressional tickets in the field.

One-Fare Rate to Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 14.—It was announced to-day that a one-fare rate for the round trip had been secured for those who will attend the convention of the Democratic Party in Indianapolis Sept. 7. The sale of tickets at such rates will begin Sept. 1. The tickets will be good for return, leaving Indianapolis as late as midnight Sept. 10.

An enormous quantity of sound-money literature has been ordered, and its distribution will begin at once.

A Kentucky Paper Bolts.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 14.—The Bourbon News, Democratic, of Paris, Ky., to-day bolted the nominees and platform of the Chicago Democratic Convention.

AN APPEAL TO MR. CLEVELAND.

To Aid the Sound-Money Movement by an Expression of Opinion.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

There was never a time when Bismarck's contempt for "orators" seemed more justified by events in this country as illustrated by the present status of the silver question. Bismarck contended that orators are a distinct evil, whose vocation is to deceive the people: that the truth needs no oratory, but plain statement, and it was once true, if not still, that a few plain words of the "Iron Chancellor" carried more weight than the oratorical efforts of all the speakers of Germany.

Here is a simple question of the establishment of a standard of value, which differs in no great degree from the fixing of the standard of measure, the yard, bushel, gallon, &c., and common sense and the interest of truth require that it should be treated as the question of the adoption of the metric system or phonetic spelling. The question is, Have we an entirely satisfactory monetary standard by which to measure the value of our laborers' work the wheat corn outs, &c., that we raise? If this question were answered by the light of experience of this and other Nations as we would answer the question of adopting the metric system, all who looked into it would instantly say no.

The next question to arise would be, Can we adopt a better standard of value? An unbiased student would find that nearly all other civilized nations had decided this in the affirmative and would not in the case of the metric system call upon Americans to "preserve their independence" or "defend their liberties" against the French meter, but would consider calling the advantages of the decimal system and the disadvantage of a change in the system long established.

Such student of finance would find nothing new in the gold standard, except to the "oratorical" demagogues, no difficulties to be met except ignorance acted upon by designing men of the "coin." Harvey type, and no confusion except what is manufactured by silver mine owners and their servile employes.

It is unfortunate that such designing orators should always be opposed by plain, honest truth of the Bismarck type, but by temporizing "oratory" of the McKinley style, endeavoring to meet specie falsehood by explanation, instead of denial. Such an influence in the silver discussion is the interposition of the question of "international bimetallism," which every honest, intelligent man who has looked into the matter must know cannot happen in this or probably many generations, until the relations of the metals have altered greatly.

Is this moral or political cowardice of the "orator" has given the opportunity to the Duty Orator to ask his star questions, by which he proposes to drive his opponents from the stump. "Will the gold standard" is a good thing, who does the Republican platform seek to get rid of it?" (by international bimetallism,) and if it is not a good thing, why should it be forced upon the American people?

Any type in finance understands the answer which would satisfy this intelligence—that the Republicans are throwing a sop to Cerberus; that it would be well enough and do no harm, possibly, if all civilized nations should adopt the double standard, or at least that we would be no worse off than our competitors, and it might satisfy the deluded people that at any rate it can never be brought about, and no harm is done any more than by expressing sympathy for Cuba.

Against a vigorous, aggressive "Boy Orator's" bent on putting his opponent "in a hole" such answers appear very weak, and the weakness is the result of political cowardice rendered necessary by the previous exhibitions of cowardice of the Republican "orators," and not entirely avoided by their political opponents.

Under these circumstances, it seems particularly fortunate that a sound-money third party is to take the field, and it is to be hoped it will not deal in subterfuges, but state its truths boldly, and deny falsehoods freely without apology or evasion.

It is also to be hoped that President Cleveland may state a few honest truths in his rugged, honest way, which, in my opinion, would still carry more weight with

BRIGHTON'S CLOSING DAY

FAVORITES WON THREE OF THE EVENTS RATHER EASILY.

One Hundred and Forty-seven Races Have Been Run During the Meeting and $87,600 Was Given to the Winners—M. F. Dwyer Heads the List of Fortunate Owners—Taral's Good Race on Leonore Against Athy.

The meeting of the Brighton Beach Racing Association ended yesterday. It has been a very successful one, and but for the weather, the ending would have been in keeping with the other days of the meeting. The storm which was threatening all day, and which finally came during the afternoon kept many away from the track.

During the meeting 147 races have been run, and $87,600 given away in stakes and purses. This sum was distributed among 112 owners. The six biggest winners at the meeting were M. F. Dwyer, $6,275; J. R. & F. P. Keene, $5,450; C. Fleischmann & Sons, $5,425; Erie Stable, $4,300; W. C. Daly, $3,250, and William Wallace, $3,215.

Six events were on the programme yesterday, and as favorites won three of these the backers fared pretty well for a getaway day. In the first event Doggett and Chugnut were the most fancied, and were even favorites when they went to the post. Crimea upset all calculations by taking the lead at the start and remaining in front to the finish. Doggett and Chugnut were second and third, only heads apart, and Ajax was a very close fourth. Irksome stumbled and fell on the far turn, and Gardiner, who rode her, was senseless when picked up. It was feared for a while that he was severely injured, but before the afternoon had gone he seemed to have fully recovered from his shake-up.

Leonore was made a hot favorite in the second race, and, thanks to Taral's riding, she landed the money. Athy, a 10 to 1 chance, ridden by Midgely, made the running until opposite the old rise. Then Taral brought up Leonore and fairly put the mule Midgely winning the race by a length.

There were ten starters in the race for horses that had not been placed during the meeting. The Erie Stable's representative, Galilee with Doggett in the saddle, was made a hot favorite, being backed down to 5 to 5 at the close. Of the others Lambent at 4 to 1 was the most fancied. The start was rather a poor one, Galilee and Fannie B. getting off in the lead and the others losing strung out. Fannie B. held the lead for half a mile, with Galilee second. Then Doggett moved up with the favorite and, drawing away in the stretch, won easily by a length and a half.

Five started in the owners' handicap, at a mile, and for the third time during the afternoon the favorite, Leaman, won. Belidemere made the running for half a mile and then Sloane sent Leaman to the front and he led and won easily by two lengths. Counter Tenor was a strong second choice in the betting for the Preakness horse. Belidemere, beat him by four lengths for the place.

Remp, W. Vanlee's two-year-filly, upset things in the two-year-old race. Monarch Prince was the favorite at even money, but he could only finish fourth, being beaten in order by Remp, Buccaneer and Ben Ronald. The day's sport came to an end with a steeplechase, in which five started. The infield was very soft and sloppy and all the riders fully realized the danger. The race was a very slow one, Decapod was an even money favorite, but could not do better than finish fourth. Red Pat, the second choice in the betting and ridden by Dunlop, winning by ten lengths, with Malicia second and Lafayette third.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds and upward, that have not won more than one race this meeting. Selling allowances; purse $400. Time—1:42½.

1—Crimea, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. f., 3 years, by Algerine Sandchara, 98 pounds, 7 to 1 and 7 to 5 ..... (T. Sloane)
2—Doggett, J. A. J. Joyner's ch. c., 4, 108, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5 ..... (Doggett)
3—Chugnut, H. Bradley's ch. c., 3, 88 pounds, 9 to 2 ..... (Power)

Won by a length, a head between second and third.

Ajax, 6, 103, 7 to 1, G. Hiff's Captain Tom, 104, 8 to 1, (Keefe) Hobson, 5, 104, 6 to 1, (Deegan) and Irksome, 4, 99, 20 to 1, also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs, for maiden two year-old fillies. Purse $500. Time—1:04¾.

1—Leonore, A. Chisom's br. f., by Bucchin-La Favorita, 107 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Taral)
2—Athy, E. McDonald's b. f., 1.5, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Midgley)
3—Virtue, Brooklyn Stables' b. f., 115, 4 to 1 and even ..... (Hamilton)

Won by a length, the same distance between second and third.

Yankee Belmont, 117, 10 to 1, (Doggett) Mafin, 115, 20 to 1, (Shedd) Fair Rochelle, 115, 5 to 2, (Smith) and Mollie Mc, 115, 4 to 1, (Griffin,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward, that have not been first, second or third in this meeting; selling allowances; purse $500. Time—1:16½.

1—Cliff, Dale Stables' b. h., 5 years, by The Bard—Annandale, 107 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5 ..... (Doggett)
2—Fannie B., Hunter's b. f., 4, 99, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Garrigan)
3—Strood, J. R. Collins's b. h., aged, 104, 10 to 1 ..... (Harris)

Won by a length and a half, three lengths between second and third.

Alarcon, 3, 93, 6 to 1, (Hewitt,) Lady Greenway, 3, 88, 5 to 1, (Powers) Kalarthon, 4, 98, 10 to 1, (Cortez) Telegram, 3, 94, 10 to 1, (Hirsh) Mollie, 4, 107, 8 to 1, (Griffin) Lambent, 3, 92, 4 to 1, (O'Leary) and Ferwood, 5, 98, 20 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, for three-year-olds and upward; owner's handicap. Purse $700. Time—1:42½.

1—Lehman, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. h., 5 years, by Harry of Falton-Lady Royster, 97 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (T. Sloane)
2—Belidemere, Preakness Stable's b. m., 5, 85, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5 ..... (Hirsch)
3—Cromwell, A. J. Joyner's ch. c., 4, 89, 8 to 1 ..... (Powers)

Won by two lengths, four lengths between second and third.

Tom Cromwell, 3, 90, 15 to 1, (Charlton,) and Clarus, 5, 97, 50 to 1, (J. Stack,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. For two-year-olds, selling allowances; purse $700. Time—1:32.

1—Remp, W. Main Wallace's ch. c., by Hayden-Edwards-Souvrance, 98 pounds; 3 to 1 and even ..... (Walker)
2—Brooklyn Day, A. J. Joyner's b. f., 97, 7 to 1 and 6 to 5 ..... (Hirsch)
3—Ben Ronald, J. R. & F. P. Keene's br. c., 95, 5 to 1 ..... (Coyle)

Won by a length and a half, half a length between second and third.

Monarch Prince, 93, even, (Sloane,) Second Chance, 95, 10 to 1, (Powers,) and Olifred, 95, 10 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase. Two and one-fourth miles. For four-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $500.

1—Red Pat, J. P. Dawe's ch. g., 5 years, by Florentine-Sozodont, 168 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5 ..... (Dunlop)
2—Marcus, J. M. Crossy's b. g., aged, 152, 3 to 1 and even ..... (Mara)
3—Lafayette, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 5, 135, 10 to 1 ..... (Cannon)

Won by ten lengths; five lengths between second and third.

Decapod, 6, 145, even, (Brazil,) and Patrolman, 5, 138, 10 to 1, (Chandler,) also ran and finished as named.

FUTURITY STAKES TO-DAY.

Eleven Two-Year-Olds Named to Start for the Rich Stakes.

The Futurity Stakes, the richest event of the American turf, will be run at Sheepshead Bay to-day. Eleven two-year-olds are named to start for the much-coveted prize, and there is promise of a good race. It is the opening day of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Fall meeting, and, in addition to the Futurity, five other events will be decided, and in each there will be a good field of starters.

The Futurity race looks to be a very open one. The Blemton Stable's Octagon is the only doubtful starter of the eleven named, and it will be a great disappointment to all visitors to the track if Mr. Belmont is not represented in the race.

Nearly all of the horses named to start will be well supported, but one of the most liked of them is J. R. & E. P. Keen's filly, Rhodesia. Her recent races have raised her very much in the opinion of turfmen, and, with Sims in the saddle, she should give a good account of herself. Garrison will have the mount of Ornament, the Western colt. Since winning the Donhee event the colt has had a let-up which has been a great benefit to him. Doggett will ride the Stockwell Stable's Challenger, and the owners of this colt make no secret of their belief that the horse that beats Challenger will get the money. Clayton is to ride Bastion, Hamilton is to ride Rodermond, Taral will have the mount on Scottish Chieftain, Tuberville, a Western jockey, will ride Ogden, and Walker will ride Panmure. The entries for the day's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Inspirer	118	Draft	95
Robbie W.	105	Our Rose	94
Hilah	105	Little Nigger	93
Sir Frederick	105	Fratello	93
Simonian	104	Hiddenite	93
Ludwigshafen	103	Doomful	93
Cockernony	100	Dr. Jim	92
Brave Lad	99	Vyalusing	90
Rosa G.	98	One Chance	90
Billy Redding	85	Iroquois	90

SECOND RACE.—Full Handicap. Three quarters of a mile.

Gotham	121	Hanwell	110
Buck Massie	121	Ben Eder	106
Rubicon	118	Muskalonge	102
Lucania	114	The Swain	97
Irish Reel	112	Carib	88
Ben Brush	113		

THIRD RACE.—One mile.

Deerslayer	112	The Winner	97
Lake Shore	106	Carib	90

FOURTH RACE.—Futurity. Futurity course.

Ornament	116	Rhodesia	113
Ogden	115	Box	108
Charlemont	113	Panmure	103
Rodermond	113	Octagon	108
Bastian	113	Newsgatherer	105
Scottish Chieftain	113		

Octagon doubtful.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs.

Kennel	114	Premier	95
Aurelian	112	Tenderness	90
Harry Reed	107	Harry Shannon	92
Pearl Song	102		

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle. One mile and a half.

Red Cloud	155	Golden Gate	129
Nockbarren	146	Fugitive	138
Rose Howard	144	Midgley	136
Winship	143	Alakuma	134
Flushing	141		

ROBERT J. IN FORM.

Paced His Mile in 2:03 Flat at Fort Wayne Meet.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 14.—Fine weather and an attractive programme drew the largest attendance of the meeting to the circuit races to-day. Five thousand people were present. The temperature was high until 3 o'clock, when a cold wave swept suddenly from the northeast, chilling the crowd and the horses, and having a marked effect on speed.

The card included two days' events, and racing began promptly at noon. The track was in excellent condition, and the time was fast in all races. The paramount attraction of the day was Robert J., the pacing king, who was sent to beat the track record of 2:03¾, made by himself Aug. 31, 1894, when he first put the mark for harness speed below 2:04. At 4 o'clock the great pacer was started, with his famous driver, "Ed" Geers, up.

Paced by a thoroughbred, the son of Hartford was given the word and left the wire at a pretty clip, keeping his strids all the way round, a mile finishing in 2:03. The time for the quarters was: Half, 1:02, 1:32, 2:03. It was a great exhibition of speed, in view of the sudden drop of the temperature and a stiff wind, which swept over the course from the northeast.

The first race was the 2:14 pace, unfinished from yesterday. Dan Patch took the heat easily in 2:10, winning the race and maintaining unbroken his season's record of having lost not a single heat.

Sphinxetta maintained her supremacy in the 2:12 pace, and won in straight heats. Heir-at-Law was the only other factor, and he drove Sphinxetta's record to her record in the first heat, and pushed her three-quarters of a second better than that in the second heat, which was finished in 2:08¾, in a furious drive.

In the 2:21 trot Emma Offut was compelled to lower her hitherto invincible colors to Franklin. The victorious bay gelding was good from the first, and landed the race in three heats. Newcastle giving him a stiff argument in the last. Bridgeford was favorite in the 2:15 pace, and took the first heat, winning all the way. The second heat brought Billy Waters to the front from obscurity, and he traveled the mile in 2:10, with bright Light to drive him out. Frank Bogart then repeated his performance at Cleveland two weeks ago, and here Tuesday, by taking the race in the three succeeding heats.

Summaries:

Unfinished Race, 2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

Dan Patch, s. s., by King of Bellaire, (Bowerman)				1	1
Buford, b. g., by Wilkeswood, (Hanson)				2	2
Red Fox, ro. g., by Almont Boy, (Geers)				3	3
Lizzie B., b. m., (Nethoway)				4	6
King Lud, ch. g., (Fuller)				7	4
Marjorie Wilkes, (Rea)				10	5
Sibbella, b. s., (Niels)				6	6
Nydia, b. m., (Bogash)				9	7
Rainey Tracy, b. g., (Perrin)				8	10
Madge D., b. m., (Campbell)				7	9

Time—2:09¼, 2:11¼, 2:11, 2:10.

2:23 Class.—Trotting, purse $1,000.

West Wilkes, blk. g., by Norman Wilkes, (Mellen)	2	1	1
Nancy L., b. m., by Norsman, (Eckels)	1	2	8
Helen K., b. m., by Patron, (Keys)	4	3	4
Red Star, b. s., by Red Wilkes, (Dickerson)	3	7	2
Fred Wilkes, blk. h., (McCarley)	3	4	3
Beauty Ann, m., (Campbell)	5	5	7
Stole, b. g., (Geers)	6	3	5
Minuette, ch. m., (Curasso)	7	8	7

Time—2:14, 2:14¼, 2:16, 2:17.

2:12 Class.—Pacing, purse $1,000.

Sphinxetta, b. m., by Sphinx, (Shear)	1	1	1
Heir-at-Law, b. h., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	2	2	2
Vassar, b. h., by Sentinel Wilkes, (Kelly)	3	5	5
Vic Bell, b. m., (McLaughlin)	9	3	3
Maud Ventilite, b. m., (Sogash)	7	4	4
Nellie M., b. m., (Palmer)	4	9	9
Sandy Fox, ch. c., (Chandler)	5	7	8
Nydia Wilkes, b. m., (Thomas)	6	8	7
Josie A., m., (Starr)	8	6	6
Oe Hutch, (Hodges)	10	10	Dis.

Time—2:09¾, 2:08¾, 2:09¾.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Franklin, b. g., by Gold Leaf (Grosch)	1	1	1
Emma Offut, br. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Geers)	2	2	6
Newcastle, b. g., by Carnetian, (Splan)	3	5	2
Maud Wright, b. m., (McHenry)	4	3	7
Riley A., (Chandler)	7	6	3
Cyrano, m., (Thomas)	5	4	4
Aline, b. m., (Matthews)	6	7	5

Time—2:11¾, 2:13, 2:13¾.

2:12 Class.—Pacing, purse $1,000.

Frank Bogash, b. h., by Atlantic King, (Geers)	3	1	1
Billy Waters, b. h., by Whalebone, (Palin)	5	1	2
Sherman Clay, ch. g., by Clay Dust, (Hoover)	2	3	3
Hal Craig, b. h., (McCall)	4	5	4
Bright Light, b. m., by Darkwight, (Starr)	1	2	5

Time—2:12½, 2:10, 2:15, 2:14, 2:14¾.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Piletta, gr. m., by Pilot-Medium, (Smith)	4	1	1
Baker, b. g., by Sphinx, (Dickerson)	1	4	2
Alamito, r. h., by Eagle Bird, (Merriman)	3	2	3
Silliron, b. m., (Bowerman)	2	5	5
Don L., b. g., by Colonel Tom, (Hill)	6	3	4

Time—2:13½, 2:13¾, 2:14¾, 2:14.

MONMOUTH'S BIG HORSE SHOW.

Well Attended by Society People and Some Fine Animals Exhibited.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 14.—The second day of the third annual horse show of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association was even a greater success than was the first. The weather, which was so hot yesterday as to render it uncomfortable, was to-day much cooler, and after the scorching days of the last week was decidedly comfortable. Society has taken the horse show up. The grand stand was comfortably filled and all the boxes were occupied. The lawn contained fully 1,000 persons at all times.

The judges of the show and the officials of the association were this evening given a banquet at the Hollywood Hotel by Edgar Gibbs Murphy and Edgar A. Thompson. Covers for thirty were laid.

American and English registered hackney stallions, kept for service, over four years old, shown in hand for prizes of $75 and $30, brought but two candidates before the judges. The Hackney Horse Company's ch. s. Ruby II., 15.3 hands, six years old, was awarded the highest honors. Henry Claus's br. s., Pickenham Cadet, 15.3½ hands, six years old, was the other entry.

Hackney mares, same conditions, except as to age, the mares having to be over three years. The Parkville Stock Farm's rn. Lyric, 15 hands, four years old, took first honors, and Mrs. W. E. Kothman's ch. Fanny Fern was given second money.

The call for harness horses, stallions, mares or geldings, first prize winners of the big shows of the past two years barred, brought out a big field, from which the judges picked Louis H. Wormser's ch. m. Lady Adele, 14.3½ hands, four years old, as the best. Strauss & Hexter's bay mare Harriet, same height, and a year older, took second prize. The New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's gr. m. Actress, 14.3 hands, four years old, third.

Ponies driven to a child trap, driven by boy or girl, performance in driving to count 50 per cent. and the outfit 50 per cent., brought four entries. The smallest of the contestants was Spot, 10.1½ hands, nine years old, entered and driven by Leonard E. Wells. The outfit and performance took the judges' eye, and the midget took the honors. W. M. V. Hoffman's Cock Robin was second and George S. Gagnon's The Queen was third.

Pairs of roadsters, three years old or over, E. T. Stotesbury's pair, Eggbertetta and Winoga, both bay mares, were first. The New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's team of bay mares, May Flower and May Rose, had second honors, and P. Sanford Ross's team, consisting of a bay mare and a chestnut gelding, Lady Roland and Island, had third favors.

Eleven entries were made for the special prize of $100 in plate offered by A. T. Demarest & Co. for the best harness horse shown to park gig. Horse to per cent., manners and all-round action to be considered; the gig and appointments to count 50 per cent., first-prize winners and professional drivers barred. The Parkville Stock Farm's bay gelding Westchester, 15 hands, was picked out by the judges, Jacob Ruppert, Jr.'s, bay gelding Firebug, 15.0½ hands, was second, and George B. Hume's chestnut gelding Ganymede, 15.1½ hands, was third.

Pairs shown in harness, competitors to be over 15 hands and less than 15.3 hands. The New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's team of chestnut geldings Arlington and Arsenal, each 15.1½ hands, took first honors. Second award went to George B. Hulme's chestnut geldings, Great Scott and Ganymede, each 15.3½ hands. The third honors were claimed by the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's bay geldings, Alladin and Amazon, each 15.2 hands.

Ladies' hacks, not under 14.3 and less than 15.3, came next. The New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's black gelding Go Go, 15 hands, six years old, was the winner. Henry L. Blum's gray mare Echo, 15.2 hands, was second, and Mrs. W. S. Kotzman's bay gelding Ray, 15.2½ hands, was third.

Of the jumpers, W. M. Healey's chestnut gelding Kensington, 15.3 hands, seven years old, was awarded the first prize. The Monmouth County Hunt's black gelding Punch, 15.3 hands, was second, and F. D. Beard's bay mare Perfection, 16 hands, was third.

High steppers, hock action considered, shown to trap; for a prize in plate or money, offered by Franklin Murphy, brought out a pretty lot of animals. Louis M. Wormser's chestnut gelding Don Wilkes, 14.3½ hands, carried off the honors. George S. Gagnon's bay gelding The Rat, 14.2 hands, was second, and the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's gray mare Actress, 14.3½ hands, third.

The New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company was the only competitors in the class for four-in-hand teams, shown to coaches, substance, pace, and attributes of endurance considered. They took both prizes.

Stallions, mares, and geldings, shown under harness, first prize winners in the last two years barred, brought out nineteen entries. John F. Talmadge's brown gelding Monarch, 15.3¼ hands, was first, after an exhaustive comparison. The New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's bay gelding Asphalion, 16 hands, was second, and Strauss & Hexter's roan gelding Hextel, 15.3½ hands, third.

Horses counted 60 per cent. and wagons and appointments counted 40 per cent. in the make-up of the contestants for the entries for delivery horses, hitched to wagons and used in local deliveries. P. J. Donnelly's bay gelding Captain Thunderbolt, James Dunn's black mare Edith, and Charles Higgins's bay gelding Bertie took the honors in the order named.

NEW-YORKS WERE SHUT OUT.

Clarke Pitched Excellent Ball, but Was Poorly Supported.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Boston, 4; New-York, 0.
Pittsburg, 6; Cleveland, 4.
Philadelphia, 14; Washington, 0.
Louisville, 5; Chicago, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	64	29	.688
Cincinnati	66	30	.688
Cleveland	58	37	.624
Chicago	51	42	.576
Pittsburg	52	41	.504
Boston	51	43	.543
Philadelphia	43	50	.492
Brooklyn	43	51	.457
New-York	41	55	.427
Washington	35	57	.380
St. Louis	29	64	.312
Louisville	24	68	.261

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Davis's errors at short cost New-York the game to-day. With adequate support Clarke would have prevented scoring, and in each of six out of nine innings allowed but three men at the bat. Nichols pitched effectively. New-York got a man as far as third only twice in the game. Van Haltren and Tiernan opened the sixth with hits, but the next three men went out. Attendance, 1,271. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, cf	1	0	2	0	0	Reckley, lb	0	0	14	1	1
Tenney, rf	1	0	1	0	0	Van Haltren, cf	0	2	1	0	1
Duffy, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Tiernan, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Long, ss	0	1	2	2	0	Joyce, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Tucker, 1b	1	1	15	0	1	Gleason, 2b	0	1	4	2	0
McGann, 2b	1	0	1	6	1	Davis, ss	0	0	2	5	2
Gilbert, p	0	0	1	2	0	Lowell, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Collins, 3b	1	2	1	2	0	Warner, c	0	0	0	0	0
Nichols, p	0	0	0	5	0	Wilson, c	0	0	1	0	0
						Clarke, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	4	4	27	16	2	Total	0	5	24	14	5

Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—4
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Hamilton, Gleason. First base on balls—By Nichols, Davis, (3,) Gleason. First base on errors—Boston, 1; New-York, 2. Wild pitch—Clarke. Struck out—By Nichols, Tiernan, Warner. Double plays—Long and Tucker; Gleason and Beckley. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Hawley and Merritt; Young and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	3	2	0	3	0	0	2	4	0—14
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Base hits—Philadelphia, 16; Washington, 4. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Washington, 7. Batteries—Gunbert and Clements; Getzein, Flynn, McAuley and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Conahan.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	—4

Base hits—Louisville, 8; Chicago, 10. Errors—Louisville, 3; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Frazer and Dexter; Terry and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Brooklyn-Baltimore game was postponed on account of wet grounds.

Lancaster, 29; Newark, 3.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 14.—Lancaster simply overwhelmed Newark this afternoon. Willis of the Syracuse Club started to pitch for the visitors, and he was hit hard. Capt. Burns relieved him, and he sent three men to bases on balls and was pounded all over the lot. Lancaster scored 17 runs in the first inning. Getting Watt into the box in the second inning and was hit hard during the remainder of the game. Score:

Lancaster	17	3	1	4	3	0	1	0	0—29
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Base hits—Lancaster, 27; Newark, 5. Errors—Lancaster, 5; Newark, 3. Batteries—Yeager and Westlake, Willis, Burns, Gettig, and A. Rothfuss. Umpire—Mr. Jones.

Hartford, 8; Wilmington, 5.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 14.—Wilmington made a spurt in the eighth inning to-day and hit safely five times. Before that Fry, who pitched his first game for Hartford, was invincible. Costello's finger was injured in the second inning. The score:

Hartford	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	2	—8
Wilmington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1—5

Base hits—Hartford, 9; Wilmington, 6. Errors—Hartford, 5; Wilmington, 3. Batteries—Fry and Smith; Amole, Costello, and Kinsella.

DRAWINGS FOR BIG TOURNEY.

How the Play Will Start in the Lawn Tennis Championships.

NEWPORT, Aug. 14.—This noon Secretary Whittlesey, Dr. Dwight, (who is to referee the tournament,) and ex-champion C. Campbell of the National Lawn Tennis Association, met at the Newport Casino and opened the drawings for the National tennis tournament, which opens Tuesday next. The drawings are as follows:

Preliminary Round.—A. W. Post vs. C. R. Budlong, W. C. Grant vs. Stevens, R. H. Palmer vs. S. H. Miles, C. M. Pope vs. H. D. Cleveland, J. P. Paret vs. C. X. Cordierz, A. Hawes vs. J. McL. Walton, W. S. Meyers vs. M. G. Chace, C. A. Gould vs. H. E. Avery, E. Wrenn vs. W. T. Clothier, R. D. Wrenn vs. N. P. Hallowell, J. C. Davidson vs. D. Davis, S. Ward vs. E. Stille, W. A. Larned vs. Deane Miller, G. W. Lee vs. W. A. Bethel, T. K. Willing vs. E. A. Thomson, M. D. Whitman vs. J. F. Talmage, C. Cleveland vs. A. Von Leslie, H. Ward vs. R. Grant, W. A. Reese vs. R. P. Davis, K. Horton vs. G. P. Sheldon, Jr., R. T. Parke vs. J. C. Neeley, R. Fincke vs. E. L. Ware.

First Round.—G. E. Neel vs. J. R. Carpenter, E. Lyman vs. C. Cregin, F. B. Stevens, Jr., vs. winner of Post-Budlong game. Winner of Fincke-Ware game vs. F. M. Edwards, W. D. Brownell vs. R. H. Carleton, W. Jordan vs. E. P. Fischer.

Athletes Reinstated in A. A. U.

The Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will hold a meeting Monday evening, Aug. 24, at the Astor House. The association has reinstated the following athletes, who competed in unsanctioned games of the Englewood Field Club: Albert Coe, Harry P. Ward, William M. Coe, Harry G. Lyman, S. Seward Prosser, William P. Lemmon, John H. Paine, Alfred D. Childs, George Whitfield Betts, Jr., C. Allan Blythe, Jr., Robert C. Reid, and Bertram Noyes.

Sporting News in Brief.

—The entry list for the Fourth Regiment Athletic Association games, to be held on the New-Jersey Athletic Club grounds, at Bayonne, N. J., this afternoon, is an unusually long one. The noted performers in the various events will be—100-yard run, Bernard Wefers of Georgetown University, champion of America; 220-yard run, Bernard Wefers and H. Lyons, New-York Athletic Club, (scratch;) 440-yard run, Jerome Buck, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; half-mile run, Charles H. Kilpatrick, Princeton and New-York Athletic Clubs and holder of the best amateur record in the world for the distance, (scratch;) one-mile run, E. Hjertberg, New-Jersey Athletic Club, (scratch;) three-mile run, E. J. Hjertberg, (scratch;) one and two mile bicycle races, Walter C. Rome, New-Jersey Athletic Club, (scratch.) The games will begin at 2 o'clock.

—The Oritani Field Club will play a game of baseball this afternoon at Hackensack, N. J., with the Cuban Giants. Each team has already won a game, and to-day's contest ought to be well worth seeing.

—The Duquesne Athletic Club baseball nine of Pittsburg and the Orange Athletic Club baseball team will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Orange Oval.

DESKS AND OFFICE
FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY MANUFACTURED BY T. G. SELLEW, 111 FULTON ST.

SOME FAST CYCLE RACES

AMATEURS AND PROFESSIONALS DO GREAT RIDING AT LOUISVILLE.

Tom Cooper Secured a Couple of National Championships and Arthur Gardiner of Chicago Won the Mile Open Contest in 2:01, the Fastest Mile Made in Competition with Single Pacing—E. J. Tinsdale Expelled from the League.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 14.—There was racing of a sensational character at the second day's sport in the National meet programme at Fountain Ferry track to-day. The city's fashionable element looked on, with distinguished league officials and visiting wheelmen from all sections of the country. Perfect weather again favored the occasion, and the famous track never appeared prettier. In two of the finest finishes of the meeting "Tom" Cooper placed a brace of National championships to his credit. The coveted titles were won at distances of a third of a mile and a quarter of a mile.

The third National championship on the programme, which was at a distance of one mile, gave "Tom" Butler a highly prized medal. As on the first day, the track management was excellent. President Elliott of the League of American Wheelmen served as referee. Cyclists of the metropolitan district will be interested in the result of a meeting this morning of the Membership Committee of the League of American Wheelmen. They adopted a resolution favoring the expulsion of E. J. Tinsdale of New-York for his action against the Armstrong baggage bill, which provides for the free transportation of bicycles on railroads in the Empire State. It will be remembered that Tinsdale opposed the passage of the bill.

The veterans of the league organized a permanent association at their banquet last evening. President Elliott of the league declared for sound money to-day, and said he believed nine-tenths of the voting element of the 70,000 members of that organization would vote against Bryan.

The trial heats of the morning left twelve men for the third-of-a-mile National championship. They were: Bald, Cooper, Kimble of Louisville, Allen of Syracuse, Becker, Kennedy, and Gardiner of Chicago, Curry of Aurora, Willie Coburn of St. Louis, "Tom" Butler, Louis Callahan of Buffalo, and C. R. Coulter of San Francisco. Bald, who secured the lead soon after the start, held it to the far turn, where there was the usual burst of speed from all hands. Bald lost the lead on the turn into the stretch, his rival, Cooper, taking it.

"Tom" Butler was close up with Kimble by his side. These four were in the hunt all through the stretch. Bald rode like a fiend and wabbled a bit, but Cooper, going straight as the crow flies, swept steadily onward with a burst of speed that none could match. Kimble, the Louisville man, hung to him like a friend in need. The others made a sort of second division, in which "Tom" Butler was the most prominent.

Ten yards from the tape Cooper held the race safe, and from that point he simply strove to improve his margin. Kimble, with the Detroiter as a pilot on his left, rode unusually well and got enough advantage in position to catch the eye of the judge selected to pick the second man. Cooper was not more than a quarter of a length in front of him, but that distance, short as it was, was as good as a rod, and it made the Detroiter the champion at a third of a mile. Bald was third, half a length behind Kimble. The time was 0:41 2-5.

Cooper's victory in the quarter-mile National championship caused him less of an effort apparently than his win in the first race. He finished with a margin of a clear length in his favor. Schrein, Baker, E. C. Johnson, Ziegler, Oldfield, Louis Callahan, Gardiner, Allen, Kennedy, and Hofer were Cooper's opponents. Callahan finished second and Kennedy third. They were close together and the others were pressing them hard at the tape. The winner's time was 0:32.

Parsons, the Australian champion, and "Johnny" Johnson, the record-breaker, raced the one-mile National championship on singles, the first named taking the first half of the work. "Tom" Butler's friends believed he would surprise everybody in this race and he did. He raced along in the middle of the field until the stretch was reached, when he cut loose and won with what seemed surprising ease by two lengths. Cooper and Bald were unable to hold him and failed even to get placed. Willie Coburn and Louis Callahan, who are always rated below them, finished second and third, respectively. The time made was very fast. It being 2:02 3-5. Sanger, the big fellow, did not take to this race. Ziegler "hooked" to the pacemaker at the start and held it for two-thirds of the distance.

A bad fall in the five-mile State championship for amateurs threw three promising riders, first prize winners in the last two years barred, brought out nineteen entries. John F. Talmadge's brown gelding Monarch, 15.3¼ hands, was first, after an exhaustive comparison. The New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's bay gelding Asphalion, 16 hands, was second, and Strauss & Hexter's roan gelding Hextel, 15.3½ hands, third.

Horses counted 60 per cent. and wagons and appointments counted 40 per cent. in the make-up of the contestants for the entries for delivery horses, hitched to wagons and used in local deliveries. P. J. Donnelly's bay gelding Captain Thunderbolt, James Dunn's black mare Edith, and Charles Higgins's bay gelding Bertie took the

UNION PACIFIC'S FUTURE

GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR COOMBS'S TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Some Interesting and Instructive Observations—Erroneous Statements Regarding the Vanderbilts Corrected—What Should Be Done with the Government Debt—Mineral Wealth in the West—What the Silver Men Want.

Ex-Congressman William J. Coombs, one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, returned to his home, in Brooklyn, last Thursday night, after a five weeks' trip through the country traversed by that road, particularly west of the Rocky Mountains. Dispatches from Omaha and Chicago have misquoted him regarding the alleged relations of the Vanderbilts with the Union Pacific system.

Mr. Coombs last evening made the following interesting statements to a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"When I was about to leave Omaha on my way home a newspaper reporter boarded the train and questioned me regarding the report that the Vanderbilts were endeavoring to get control of the Union Pacific system. I told him that I did not believe that such was the case, as Mr. Depew was a member of the Committee of Reorganization, and that the relations between the Chicago and Northwestern—in which the Vanderbilts, I suppose, are largely interested—and the Union Pacific are of the most cordial character, and undoubtedly profitable to both parties. I did say that a foreclosure proceeding on the part of the Government, under existing law, would undoubtedly be necessary, not only to secure the Government in its claim, but also to bring matters into a good business condition. Undoubtedly at such a sale any road or any combination of men could bid for the property. The reporter, in the haste of the interview may have formed his own conclusions that the Vanderbilts might under such circumstances become bidders. The reporter's statement regarding the amount of the Union Pacific indebtedness to the Government also was inaccurate. The figures given were his own, not mine.

"I will now say that, while every system of railroads desires to get an outlet to the Pacific, it will naturally have an opportunity to secure it at the sale of the Union Pacific, which, it occurs, will, of course, be fair and fair one; that the present owners of the road, on account of short connection with the various branch roads and feeders will be better able to pay a price for the existing Union Pacific than any other combination of men. My notes are clear—the roads forming the Union Pacific system has contributed my opinion of Utah more to the country through which the lines pass and has thereby increased the value of the property of the Government in the hands of the Government. A portion of the money which it has paid on the bonds it would be a matter of no consequence. Of course if no other roads had been built under the stimulus of the construction of this road and it had been left in full possession of the field, it would have afforded a pay the whole amount of the bonds long before they fell due. But the roads are now its competitors, and the Government should avoid exacting the pound of flesh, if by so doing the road will be crippled and its usefulness to that section of the country which it serves impaired. That the Government will be accorded a public sale to recoup enough, after the payment of the first mortgage bonds, to get back the full amount of the principal of the debt, with a fair share of the interest can be absolutely relied upon.

"I have just returned from an extended trip through the States of Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Colorado, and am greatly impressed by the enormous mineral wealth of those States now under development and waiting the awaking touch of enterprise. No man can form an estimate of the amount of gold, silver, copper, and other minerals which will be produced in those States, adding enormously to the wealth of the Nation. The hills are honeycombed with mines and explorations very few of which are without value. Two barren hills possess stores of wealth which is being brought forth, and is rivaling in value all of our agricultural products. I am amazed that the orators and politicians from that section of the country presume to test our credulity by statements that the people are despairing or are in want. Enterprise is booming, the people feel that they have the sources of wealth in their hands, and are confident of their future. You do not see anything of poverty or discouragement. The people are beginning to use their own minds in the development of their mines, and soon will be able to retain at home the large amounts that they heretofore have been obliged to pay in dividends to foreign investors.

"The sentiment in relation to free coinage in those silver-producing States is almost unanimous. When I questioned them as to why they desired free coinage, in nine cases out of ten their answer was that they wished to secure a larger market for one of their chief products—silver—and thereby give employment to larger numbers of miners. When I asked them if they proposed to pay their miners double wages on account of the increase in the price of the coined metal, they appeared to think there would be no necessity for any such step. At 63 cents an ounce, the miner to-day receives four ounces of silver for a day's work. At $1.29 per ounce, he would receive only two ounces of silver."

H. C. DU VAL'S RETURN.

Mr. Depew's Well-Known Secretary Home from Europe.

H. C. Du Val, private secretary to Chauncey M. Depew, was a passenger on the American Liner St. Paul, which arrived yesterday morning from Southampton. He was accompanied by Mrs. Du Val and C. L. Du Val.

Mr. Du Val has visited nearly all the European and Continental capitals during his stay abroad, and he comes back well saturated with European sentiment on the currency question. In reply to a question he remarked: "Thoughtful men abroad look upon us as a man looks on a dog with a fit. But they think with the man, that the attack is not fatal, and that we will come out of it all right. The silver scare is spreading and capital is becoming very cautious. They do not want anything over there that is going to pan out only 53 per cent. on the dollar."

Concession to Lehigh Valley.

The Street and Water Commissioner in Jersey City yesterday gave the Greenville and Hudson Railroad permission to cross Communipaw Avenue at grade. The road is a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the alleged purpose of building is to enable the Lehigh Valley to reach the water front at the foot of Essex Street for the purpose of establishing a ferry from that point to New-York, as has already been told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The grade crossing in question was asked for six months ago, but was bitterly opposed by property owners in the vicinity, who claimed that it would be a menace to life and greatly depreciate the value of real estate. Several hearings were had, at which both the property owners and those interested in the railroad appeared, but at yesterday's meeting, the Commissioners held that the public benefits would exceed the private damage. The vote, however, was in the nature of a political division, the three Republican Commissioners voting for the ordinance and the two Democrats against it.

The Southern Rate War.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—It is understood that negotiations for the settlement of the Southern rate war have made considerable progress. This is not admitted officially, but interests outside the Seaboard Line and the Southern Railway are striving to bring about an understanding which will prevent the renewal of hostilities after the hearing before Judge Simonton to-morrow.

It is reasonably certain that if an agreement is not reached the Seaboard Air Line will attempt to win a way to Atlanta by the revenue of the Southern Railway, and this in turn will be felt by other roads. The Pennsylvania is understood to have taken a hand in the effort to get a settlement, and its influence with both lines is necessarily considerable. As matters now stand, there is a deadlock in hostilities, the breaking of which may be full of significance, and it is awaited with much concern.

SPAIN'S NATIONAL SPORT.

In Other Lands the Lovers of Such Scenes Find Them in Abattoirs.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The passengers on the excursion train from Madrid to Aranjuez were a motley, downtrist Spanish throng, excited enough, as all Spaniards are, at the prospect of an afternoon's bloodshed and terribly afraid the clouds of the morning would thicken and develop rain, which might or might not lead to a prolongation of the life of a dozen or more doomed horses. With them were not a few children, dressed à la espada and in dimensions of their velvet tripperies, even more so than their dear mammas, who left no opportunity of drawing attention to their foppish little offspring.

Such a crowd in the station and outside! Dukes and belles of fashion's pink, kid-gloved, scented, and from from the Prado; and thousands of peasants, the women with variegated silk handkerchiefs about their dark hair, and the men in rustic black with red sashes at the waist. Vendors of innumerable tribes in posts and sugar, of indifferent glasses of wine, of little black cupboard rodents, pravitally named "American rats" in allusion to Cuban interference—and much else.

But outside were the royal gardens, with fountains throwing water sixty feet high, magnolias in bloom, rose bushes twice as tall as a man, (each with its hundreds of splendid flowers), and many a quaint device of the gardener to give effect to Aranjuez's fertility. And the Tagus roared over its long dam, and with the fountains and the recent rain made the air as moist as that of Killarney. The white line of the palace ran along one side of the gardens, and thick woods of lofty trees (including great lines planted by Philip II. as saplings from Flanders) closed them on another side, with endless walks between the trees and cool seats for the picknicers.

The weather had cleared by this. There seemed no likelihood of a suspension. The sun shone, bright-kindled, stirred, and scarred horses moving stiffly through the dust toward the "plaza de toros" could hope for no reprieve. The crowd jested the defects and ill-healed wounds and ribbons of the rag tate that was before them.

At 4 o'clock came. It was time to get stirred, and I got my place with the rest of the fools, and took my seat at the barriers. These were soon filled. The seat was deliberate capital for, though I found later that when I occupied it I interrupted a procession of vigorous ants crossing it midway. There was a flutter of many hundred fans in the "plaza," a yelling of eager mules in short, some 5000 Spaniards except of supreme moments. It was thirsty work waiting. Oranges were flying, and ale sold from cheerful hucksters, and the countrymen passed their wine-skins constantly. At intervals the crowd cheered a notability and his wife and daughters, who entered their box with complacent smirks and in radiant colors. At intervals, also, it shouted satirical things about other notables, who appeared quite unconcerned.

The bull was let and gieted on the unfortunates now in "sombra." But little these reeked, for the mules, the horses, and the lean and pony-cadged picadors, banderilleros, and espadas had now, with a flourish of trumpets, come forth upon the arena to pass briefly before the eyes of the public. With them were the equine ruins doomed to a dismal death and leath to live without the spur. The crowd roared its joy and the band played lively music.

I confess it was, as years ago at the same scene, I was at least a little bit excited for the first bull was at hand. Only the actual combatants remained on the sand, and they were ranged for Toro's uses when his prison gates should open. And what a superb introduction he gave us! With a bellow he rushed forth, stood for a moment gazing at the stage prepared for him, and lashed his tail. He would have stood longer doing evidently of a contemplative turn had not a picador urged his lame white horse up to him. An instant later he had charged, white horse had a leg pushed from the knee upward. Another moment of two and another horse, forlorn relic of other fights, was ripped open and fell miserably in its own entrails. To the crowd this was magnificent. The heroic bull was praised to the nine skies.

Then the gentry with the cloaks began to play to enable the brutal underlings to fling the wounded but not dead horses into position for another charge or two. As years went by for about five minutes I felt myself in peril of a girlish faint. But this passed, though I watched the final stages of the first bull's career as it were in a dream. The espada's tricks seemed almost too easy, and he drove in his sword much as you or I might cut a melon.

The next bull was black and fiery. But he soon had enough of the horses. He did not maintain his energy. And the next two were like him. They took their darts protestingly, but after a little lunged to be back in their prisons. The crowd hooted them; the espadas also, who seemed to catch a spirit of inertia from the bulls. These made a sad bungle with their strokes. Again and again the bulls broke away with the sword sticking in the neck. One bull thus decorated touched the heart fairly. With the blood streaming from his nostrils he staggered slowly to the side of the arena, where my friend the horse Dea was his victim. He stretched himself by the dead horse and bellowed faintly. And it was thus he died, a butcher creeping up to him and driving a dagger into his vertebrae.

The other bulls were moderate, reluctant to kill the horses, though eager to rend them. It was sickening to see the mutilated steeds led out totteringly, when by any means they could be induced to move. Little girls and little boys joined their frate parents in screaming for more slaughter. Two well-dressed persons near me rose and shook their fists at the box in which were the Directors of this Aranjuez show. Others vilified the same Directors. "You've sent us cows by mistake!" cried one man; and the mob laughed for a moment or two in its rage.

So to the end; impetuous, weak bulls, and clumsy espadas. One picador, an Englishman, was a little better than the rest, but not much. Even the mules that drew the dead off the field of battle were inexpert. In spite of their bells and colors, they broke away repeatedly without the corpses.

I saw it to the end—I know not why—and afterward left with the enraged crowd. But if ever on any plea I set my foot again in a "plaza de toros," may I—Enough! at least I was glad, under the circumstances, that the mob had suffered disappointment. One little girl in the train that night shed tears because so few horses had been killed. "The poor darling!" said her fond mother, as she drew the gentle child's face toward her bosom.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		P.M.
Sun rises...5:00	Sun sets...7:00	Moon sets...10:18

HIGH WATER AUG. 15.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
12:22 A. M.	12:10 A. M.	1:59 A. M.
..... P. M.	12:44 P. M.	2:33 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 15.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Algeria	Gibraltar	Aug. 7
Hindoo	London	Aug. 1
Kansas City	Savannah	Aug. 13
La Gascogne	Havre	Aug. 8
Umbria	Liverpool	Aug. 8
SUNDAY, AUG. 16.		
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Aug. 13
Fulda	Genoa	Aug. 6
Loostmoken	Shields	Aug. 1
MONDAY, AUG. 17.		
Aller	Bremen	Aug. 8
El Sol	New-Orleans	Aug. 12
Furnessia	Glasgow	Aug. 6
Georgic	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Halle	Bremen	Aug. 8
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Aug. 12
Manitoba	London	Aug. 6
Neustria	Gibraltar	Aug. 3
Orizaba	Havana	Aug. 13
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Aug. 11
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Aug. 4
TUESDAY, AUG. 18.		
Southwark	Antwerp	Aug. 8
Weimar	Bremen	Aug. 7
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Aug. 7
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19.		
Colorado	Hull	Aug. 5
Concho	Galveston	Aug. 12
Donna Maria	Oporto	Aug. 5
Majestic	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Sorrento	Hamburg	Aug. 6
Spree	Bremen	Aug. 11
Yumuri	Havana	Aug. 15

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Alsatia	Aug. 15	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Campania	Aug. 15	Liverpool	5 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Aug. 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Aug. 15	London	9 Broadway.
Marsella	Aug. 15	Hull	22 State St.
Hudson	Aug. 15	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
St. Saul	Aug. 15	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Loona	Aug. 15	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Obdam	Aug. 15	Rotterdam	103 Broadway.
Normandie	Aug. 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Athos	Aug. 15	Kingston	24 State St.
Prussia	Aug. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Portia	Aug. 15	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Talisman	Aug. 15	Savannah	107 N. R.
Alexandre	Aug. 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
Bretagne	Aug. 15	Havre	2 Bowling Gr.
Alsen	Aug. 15	Copenhagen	24 State St.
St. Paul	Aug. 15	Southampton	9 Bowling Gr.
El Mar	Aug. 15	Orinoco	Pier 25 N. R.
Comal	Aug. 15	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Westernland	Aug. 15	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Aug. 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Chateau Lafitte	Aug. 15	Havana	Pier 14 E. R.
F. Bismarck	Aug. 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Neotgaka	Aug. 21	Glasgow	55 Broadway.
Seminole	Aug. 21	Charleston	Pier 29 N. R.
Umbria	Aug. 22	Liverpool	14 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Aug. 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Aug. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Louisiana	Aug. 22	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Manitoba	Aug. 22	Liverpool	7 Broadway.
Gascogne	Aug. 22	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Aug. 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Aug. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Aug. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Pontiac	Aug. 27	Wind. Isl.	59 Broadway.
Saale	Aug. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Aug. 29	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Aug. 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Aug. 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Aug. 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
New York	Aug. 29	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Aug. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Spreewald	Aug. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Umbria	Aug. 29	Liverpool	14 Bowling Gr.
Cirenesia	Aug. 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Thingvalla	Aug. 29	Copenhagen	18 Battery Pl.
Virginia	Aug. 29	Hamburg	2 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Aug. 29	London	9 Broadway.
Rhein	Sept. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
La Bretagne	Sept. 1	Havre	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Sept. 3	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Nomadic	Sept. 3	Liverpool	307 Broadway.
State of Cal.	Sept. 4	Glasgow	55 Broadway.
Marsala	Sept. 5	Hull	22 State St.
Mohawk	Sept. 5	London	9 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Sept. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 5	Glasgow	2 Bowling Gr.
Servia	Sept. 5	Liverpool	9 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Havel	Sept. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Sept. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 9	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Sept. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Columbia	Sept. 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Majestic	Sept. 12	London	9 Broadway.
Lahn	Sept. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Pretoria	Sept. 16	Stettin	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Aug. 14.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton Aug. 8, with mails and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M. Time in quarantine, 6 days, 21 minutes.

SS Scotland (Br.), Fitzgerald, Antwerp Aug. 2, with mdse. and 1 passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Hekla, (Dutch), Hansen, Rotterdam Aug. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-American Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M. Time in quarantine, 6 days, 21 minutes.

SS Scotland (Br.), Fitzgerald, Antwerp Aug. 2, with mdse. and 1 passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Hekla, (Dutch), Hansen, Rotterdam Aug. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-American Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M. Time in quarantine, 6 days, 21 minutes.

SS Cuba, (Br.), Hall, Liverpool Aug. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Cunard Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Edward Condell, (Span.), Echeverria, Vera Cruz Aug. 9, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to H. M. Flagler & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Ninnes, Antwerp Aug. 1, in ballast to C. H. Ramsenbrock & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Seguranca, Humphrey, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch), Crijns, Rotterdam Aug. 5, with mdse and passengers to Holland-American Line. Passed Sandy Hook at 9:40 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News, Barb August, for Port Natal.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from Genoa Aug. 6 for New-York, passed the Azores Aug. 11.

SS Pontiac, (Br., Capt. Owen, from Messina Aug. 6 for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Chester, (Dutch) Capt. Bovaen, from New-York July 31 for Amsterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Damiel, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New-York July 31 for Dover for orders, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Energie (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, from New-York Aug. 1 for Flushing for orders, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Donna Maria, (Port.) Capt. Marreiros, sld. from Lisbon for New-York Aug. 8.

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Capt. Boothby, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Jersey City (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Wyncote, (Br.,) Capt. Doyle, sld. from South Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Seine (Br.,) sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Estvan, (Belg.,) Capt. Johnston, from New-York July 30, arr. at Messina Aug. 7.

SS Amstelkerk, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York Aug. 1, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Glenogle, (Br.,) Capt. Gleash, from Japan and China for New-York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Lisardo, (Br.,) Capt. Saunders, from New-York July 30, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Page, from New-York July 29, arr. at Vigo to-day.

SS Taurie, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Aug. 4, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Iona, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, sld. from Naples for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from Hamburg, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 12:00 P. M. to-day.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New-York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Bavic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from New-York for Liverpool, via Queenstown, passed Brow Head at 10:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.) Capt. Nickels, from New-York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 2 A. M. to-day.

EXCURSIONS.

Shortest Route to Coney Island.

Brighton Beach Railroad Extension
AND
Kings Co. Elevated Railway.

35 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to Brighton Beach and all race tracks. Trains every twenty minutes.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

Change at Sheepshead Bay for Manhattan.

Seidl's Orchestral Concerts
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
FINEST BATHING HOUSE AND BEACH ON CONEY ISLAND.

ERIE RAILROAD.
—EVERY SUNDAY.—
SHOHOLA GLEN
in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00. ROUND TRIP. $1.00.
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:56 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.
Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.
Returning leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 8:40 A. M., Chambers St. 8:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 12:40 P. M.; special parlor car 1:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:10 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M. Sundays, hourly from 8:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:10 to 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Coney Island.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R. every twenty minutes. Sundays, every 10 minutes. Round trip 25 cents.

CULVER ROUTE.—Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:15, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 2:10 P. M., 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:40, 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets, 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:35, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 8:30, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M.; 12:20, 1:00, 1:30, 1:50, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 5:10, 6:10, 6:35, 7:00, 7:25, 7:55, 8:15, 8:40, 9:05, 9:30, 10:25 P. M.

"THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent floriculture, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake Dinners a la carte. Klein Deutschland. "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

The CABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. Pier, 5:45, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:30, 4:15 P. M.; 86c 34th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 9:50, 10:25, 10:30 A. M.; 12:25, 4:50, 5:30 P. M., Fast 34th St., 9:30, 10:15, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave 129th St., E. R., Port Morris, 9 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M. for 92d St., and Cortlandt St.; 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. Pier 129th St. (Port Morris), 10:30 A. M., 4:30, 7:30 P. M. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS, "NEW-YORK" or "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Ayres)...8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats foot Bay Ridge Jewett Whitehall St., ferryhouse, corner Broadway, Brooklyn, at 7:30, 8:30, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40 A. M., and half hourly until 5:40, and at 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40 A. M., then half hourly until 2:10 P. M., then every 20 minutes until 9:10 P. M., and at 5:40, 10:20, 10:50 P. M. Last train for New-York via Bay Ridge boat leaves Sea Beach 11:10; last train via Brooklyn Bridge, 1 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.

The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

See Time Table, Excursion Column.

LONG BEACH

HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York. Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. New and liberal management, reasonable rates, frequent trains.

LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, 71 Broadway.
GEORGE MURRAY, Manager, Long Beach, L. I.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 153, 182, 559, and 1,323 Broadway, New York; at 363 Fulton St., Eagle Smoke Engine, and Flatbush Av. Stations, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send (c) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (5) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

DOMINY HOUSE, BAY SHORE,

L. I., J. C. Simms, proprietor. Large verandas, pleasant rooms, shaded lawns, beautiful location. Renovated and refitted. Best cook on Long Island.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.
THE BREAKERS,
(formerly EDGEWATER COTTAGES) on the beach; magnificent sea views; convenient to station; stable; extensive alterations and newly refitted.

WATSON HOUSE, BABYLON,

L. I., on Great South Bay, Henry L. Sayles, manager. Magnificent grounds, spacious verandas, unexcelled cuisine, and beautiful location. Select patronage.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL,

Sea Cliff, L. I.; beautiful grounds; large verandas, large rooms; excellent table. Capacity, 200. Reasonable terms.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Sea Side Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I. Board by day or week. Fine carriages, bowling alley, restaurant, liquors and cigars. WM. E. MEISSNER.

National Hotel, Canarsie.

Geo. A. Schmitt's new palatial Hotel, Restaurant, Bowling Alleys, Billiard Parlors. Dancing 2 to 11 P.M. Positively the leading Canarsie resort.

OCEAN HOTEL, CONEY ISLAND.

Large verandas; beach front; good table, European plan; desirable resort for families; rooms $5-$7 week. F. HEMBERGER, Manager.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BABYLON, L. I.

Sherman Tweedy. Near depot, verandas, pleasant rooms; good table. Tourists and traveling men's favorite.

The Clarendon, Bath Beach, L. I.

Bay 13th St., near beach; first-class; now open; also cottage rooms; bathing, fishing; reasonable.

NEW-YORK—Saratoga.

POPULAR PRICES.

GRAND UNION HOTEL

Saratoga Springs.

Special Terms per week and season.

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.

SPRING HOUSE
AND
BATHS

OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.

T. R. PROCTOR.

NEW-YORK—Staten Island.

WEDEMEYER'S PARK HOTEL,
(opposite Park,) Stapleton, S. I.

A delightfully cool and agreeable spot during the Summer. Very convenient to city. Low fares. Pleasant sail of 20 minutes up the bay. Table first-class. Terms reasonable. Write for particulars. H. W. WEDEMEYER, Prop.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME-TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and **SARANAC LAKE.**

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD. CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M and 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE Leave N. Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ.—Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:29 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:38 P. M. and 5:35 A. M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE AND COTTAGE, Adirondack Mountains, Lower Saranac Lake, N. Y.; 1,800 feet above sea level; rooms large and light; cuisine and service first class. For descriptive circular, address HUMPHREYS & WILLARD, Props.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

THE ELMER.
OPEN DURING SEPTEMBER
WM. B. ELMER, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

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HOTEL LYNDHURST.

Near the ocean. Open July 15th. Hair mattresses. Large rooms; verandas. Dr. P. R. HAWKHURST, Prop.; H. B. ANABLE, Manager. Reasonable terms.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

SURF HOUSE, Asbury Park, N. J.

Half block from ocean. Large verandas; cool rooms; unexcelled cuisine. Popular horse. Reasonable terms. S. A. MARTIN.

Atalanta Hotel, Asbury Park.

On the beach. New passenger elevator. Circulars. WM. APPLEGATE, Prop. & Manag'r.

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Ocean, 1½ blocks. Capacity, 200. THOS. NOBLE.

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REASONABLE RATES; ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.
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ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, Prop., Mt. Arlington, N. J.

CONNECTICUT.

Forbes House, Morris Cove, Ct.

The Forbes House, renovated, refurnished, good table, cool, pleasant rooms; prettiest bay in Connecticut; $12 up. GILLERN & QUINN, Props.

NINIGRET HOUSE, NIANTIC, CONN.—Largest hotel, Crescent Beach. First-class. Water front. Bathing

DEADLY HEAT GIVES WAY

RAIN AND A COOLING BREEZE BRING RELIEF.

Comfort at Last After More Than a Week of Suffering—Number of Deaths Reduced to Twenty and of Prostrations to Twenty-two—Those Who Died Prostrated While the Hot Wave Held Sway—Poor Made Happy with Ice.

After more than a week of drought and death-dealing heat, rain fell early yesterday morning and again in the afternoon and brought to the suffering millions of the Greater New-York the first relief they have had since the hot wave's arrival.

There was promise of rain Thursday evening, when the sky became overcast and frequent flashes of lightning shot through the clouds, but hours passed without bringing it. The air became more sultry as the humidity increased and it seemed as if New-Yorkers were to have still another day of suffering, until about 3 A. M., when rain began to fall. The air grew cool, and a breeze swept through the streets and into open windows. It was not a boisterous breeze, but it was stronger and fresher than had been known in a week, and people were grateful. The rain fell with increasing force for several hours, and when day broke it was still cloudy, and the prospect for more rain was favorable.

No one wanted to see the sun yesterday morning, and when men and women went to their work and found clouds still obscuring the sky, they were glad, for it augured at last a cooler day.

The promise of more rain was not fulfilled until about 3 P. M., when there was a hard shower of a few moments' duration. After that the clouds were dispelled and the sun shone again with much of his old-time force. But after sunset the clouds gathered again.

There were fewer deaths and prostrations yesterday. The deaths were of persons who were stricken during the intense heat and whose recovery was impossible under any circumstances, and the prostrations were of persons whose condition was debilitated and who were unable longer to endure the strain under which they had struggled. There were 321 deaths reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the twenty-four hours from Thursday noon to yesterday noon, of which 153 were attributed to the heat. The number of deaths due to heat reported by the police from midnight Thursday to last midnight was only 20. The prostrations reported by the police during the same period numbered 22.

The highest temperature recorded at the Weather Bureau in this city yesterday was 76° at 2 P. M. The wind was easterly most of the day. The humidity all day was high, being 91° at 8 A. M., and 91° at 8 P. M. The rainfall amounted to .74 inches.

The weather at 8 P. M. was clear throughout the State west to the lake region. There were thunderstorms during the day at Buffalo, Oswego, Albany, Charlotte, N. C.; Savannah, Ga., and Washington, D. C. The maximum temperature at Boston was 76°; Philadelphia, 82°; Washington, 84°; Pittsburg, 84°; Albany, 86°; Cincinnati, 86°; Indianapolis, 90°; St. Louis 85°; Kansas City, 90°; Chicago, 84°; Omaha, 88°, and St. Paul, 88°. The highest temperature in the United States was at Memphis, Tenn., and Dodge City, Kan., where the mercury rose to 98°.

THE RECORD OF DEATHS.

Only Twenty Names Added to the List Yesterday.

The list of deaths reported yesterday by the police were as follows:

ANDT, FELIX, thirty-five, of 534 Pearl Street.
DOLL, ERNST, thirty-eight, of 83 Chrystie Street.
DOUGHERTY, ——, of 67 Mangin Street.
DUPREED, ——, fifty-six, of 383 Tenth Avenue.
ECKEL, AGNES, sixty-five, residence unknown; at 69½ Second Avenue.
FERGUSON, ROBERT, of 173 West Houston Street. He was formerly a telegraph operator at Police Headquarters.
HAMBERGER, EDWARD, thirty, of 108 West Thirty-eighth Street.
HENNING, GEORGE, of 61 First Street.
HINES, JENNIE, forty, of 103 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.
KANE, JOHN, of 52 James Street.
MCCIL, WILLIAM, of 339 East Twenty-fifth Street, at Bellevue Hospital.
MORRIS, ANNIE, forty, of 24 Grand Street.
PEPPER, EDWARD, of 229 Hudson Street; at Hudson Street Hospital.
ROBERTS, MARY, forty-eight, of 867 Third Avenue.
RUPPEL, ALVIN, of 648 Fifth Street.
SCHMIDT, CHARLES D., of 65 Pitt Street.
THORPE, RICHARD, thirty-five, of 59 Manhattan Street.
TIERNEY, MARY, at Elizabeth Street Police Station.
——, unknown man; height, 5 feet 6 inches; brown hair, sandy mustache, brown eyes; part of front upper teeth missing; weight, 140 pounds; on left forearm, tattooed figure of a woman, and on right forearm, initials "P. S." and "C. A." a wreath, with "1881," and a heart and two shovels. Died at Fordham Hospital.
WILSON, WILLIAM, fifty, a tailor; at Hudson Street Hospital.

THE LIST OF PROSTRATIONS.

Cooler Weather Brings a Welcome Decrease.

The names of those prostrated yesterday and reported to the police are as follows:

ABBOTT, FREDERICK, thirty-eight, of 238 West Thirty-second Street; prostrated at home; Roosevelt Hospital.
ACORN, SAMUEL, forty, driver of brewery wagon; prostrated at 695 East Tenth Street; Bellevue Hospital.
BONIDOR, LOUIS, thirty-three, of 248 West Twenty-eighth Street; prostrated at 121 West Third Street; taken home.
DOWD, OWEN, fifty-five, of 178 Bleecker Street; prostrated at home; not removed.
DREYFUS, FREDERICK, seventy, of 797 Grand Street; Broadway; prostrated at 70 Spring Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.
FITZGERALD, WILLIAM, thirty-three, of 349 Spring Street; prostrated at home; St. Vincent's Hospital.
GREGITUS, THOMAS, thirty-six, of 282 East Third Street; prostrated at home; Bellevue Hospital.
HARRISON, ALBERT, thirty-nine, of 170 West Broadway; prostrated at home; Bellevue Hospital.
HERMAN, GEORGE, fifty-six, of 59 Franklin Street; prostrated at home; Hudson Street Hospital.
HIRSCH, ADOLPH, forty-two, of 200 East Houston Street; prostrated at 235 East Forty-second Street; taken home.
HIRSCHMAN, SARAH, eighteen, of 35 Willett Street; prostrated at 7 West Fourth Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.
JOSEPH, SOLOMON, of King's Bridge, a letter carrier, prostrated at the Mail Street entrance of the General Post Office; Hudson Street Hospital.
KENNA, FREDERICK, thirty; prostrated at 694 Tenth Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.
KRAPP, ALFRED, sixty, of 23 Abingdon Square; prostrated at 1 South Street; Hudson Street Hospital.
LOVEJOY, ANNIE, twenty-seven, of 23 Bowery; prostrated at home; Bellevue Hospital.
LOZESKEY, EMANT, thirty-six, of 247 West Eleventh Street; prostrated at East Fourteenth Street and Avenue A; Bellevue Hospital.
MCCOY, JOSEPH, twenty-seven, of 403 West Thirty-fifth Street; prostrated at 34 Bridge Street; Hudson Street Hospital.
MENDELSOHN, SARAH, twenty-one, of 194 Madison Street; prostrated at 451 Broome Street; not removed.
MONOUGH, JAMES, thirty-five, of 319 East Twenty-ninth Street; prostrated at 400 Sixth Avenue; New-York Hospital.
O'BRIEN, DANIEL, twenty-six, of 127 West Sixtieth Street; prostrated at home; Roosevelt Hospital.
ROSENBERG, ANNIE, sixty-eight, of 244 Water Street; prostrated at Water and James Streets; Bellevue Hospital.
RYAN, JAMES, sixty-four, of 24 Madison Street; prostrated at 7 Oliver Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

A SCRAMBLE FOR FREE ICE.

Large Quantities Distributed at the Police Stations.

The heads of the city departments met in the Mayor's office yesterday to hear the report of Presidents Roosevelt of the Police Department and Wilson of the Health Department as to the distribution of free ice Thursday evening. President Wilson reported that ninety-seven tons of ice had been purchased, costing approximately $325, and President Roosevelt said that it had been distributed in a satisfactory manner.

It is difficult for the policemen to detect cases of fraud, except where they are personally acquainted with the families of the applicants. There were instances where several children were sent from the same family to secure ice, which was subsequently sold. President Roosevelt cited two cases where the children of well-to-do parents were sent for free ice. One was the daughter of a wealthy plumber and the other was the daughter of a contractor. To prevent deceptions of this kind, the patrolmen in the different precincts were ordered to search out the poorest families on their beats, and give them orders for ice. Widows with large families are to have the first consideration.

The ice is cut up in the cellars of the station houses into pieces weighing as near ten pounds each as possible.

President Wilson of the Health Board, after Thursday night's experience, decided that it would not be necessary to send ice to all of the precincts in the city last evening. He made out a schedule calling for 252 tons of ice, to be distributed at the different stations, as follows:

Precinct.	Tons.
Second, 99 Liberty Street	3
Fourth, 9 Oak Street	6
Sixth, 19 Elizabeth Street	7
Seventh, 247 Madison Street	10
Eighth, 24 Macdougal Street	6
Tenth, 305 Mulberry Street	4
Eleventh, 105 Eldridge Street	11
Twelfth, 178 Delancey Street	11
Thirteenth, Union Market Station	11
Fourteenth, 81 First Avenue	9
Sixteenth, 230 West Twentieth Street	2
Eighteenth, 327 East Twenty-second Street	5
Twentieth, 434 West Thirty-seventh Street	5
Twenty-first, 160 East Thirty-fifth Street	5
Twenty-fifth, 103 East Sixty-seventh Street	6
Twenty-sixth, 136 West One Hundredth Street	4
Twenty-seventh, 432 East Eighty-eighth Street	8
Twenty-eighth, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Third Avenue	6
Twenty-ninth, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue	7
Thirtieth, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Columbus Avenue	5
——, 1,925 Bathgate Avenue	4

The supply at the different stations was exhausted before midnight. The scenes at the Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Precinct houses showed to what extent the generosity of the city was appreciated. The Seventh and Eleventh Precincts include the most crowded tenement districts on the east side, and although eleven tons were allotted to each of these station houses, the supply was exhausted in a short time. Six o'clock was the hour announced for the distribution, and as early as 4 o'clock the children of the poor people of the neighborhood began to gather in the vicinity of the station houses. They carried tin pans, pails, baskets, wash boilers, and similar receptacles for the ice.

These children were a study. Some were fairly clean, more were very dirty. Some were neatly dressed, but the majority were ragged clothing. Half-fed children, barely able to drag themselves about, were sent by their parents to carry away ten pounds of ice. Nearly all of the applicants were children. The men who applied were usually recognized by the police as having work and being able to buy ice.

The scene at the Madison Street Station was a sample of all. At 6 o'clock fully 500 children had assembled in front of the station house. Some of them were rather unruly, and as the ice was late in arriving they became very impatient, and the din they made with their pans and pails was deafening.

Roundsman Hulz was in charge of the work of distribution. He is big in stature, and he showed that his heart was in proportion to his size. While the ice was being unloaded from the wagons he lifted many children from the dense crowd and gave out the allowance, to prevent the child from being crushed in the crowd. Sometimes he was obliged to use harsh words to those who applied who he knew were not deserving.

One woman who asked in the most plaintive tone for a piece of ice was recognized as being the proprietor of a street stand and the owner of a house.

"What does your father do?" asked the roundsman of a little girl who applied.

"He's a boss tailor," replied the girl.

"Then you run home and tell him to buy his ice," said the roundsman. "This is for poor people."

One very pathetic incident occurred at this station house. A little girl neatly dressed, but delicate-looking, applied to the roundsman. The latter asked the usual question, "Where is your father?"

"I don't know, sir," replied the child. "We haven't seen him for six months, and mother is sick and can't work."

"Come right along," said the roundsman, and he picked out a good-sized piece.

There were numerous remarkable incidents, as might have been expected in such a crowd. The worst hard crowd to handle, because the policemen could do nothing but use the mildest sort of persuasion. There were several attempts at repeating, and some of them succeeded, but usually they were detected.

It was estimated that 1,500 persons were served at the Madison Street Station, and fully 2,000 at the Eldridge Street and the Delancey Street Stations.

The distribution will be continued until further notice.

The Floating Hospital Taxed.

The thirtieth trip of the Floating Hospital for this season was made yesterday. The hospital is daily taxed to its utmost, and yet, during this last week many hundreds have been left on the docks who needed the salt air. Every bed in the Seaside Hospital is occupied.

In this emergency the Trustees of St. John's Guild appeal to the public for funds. Some recent contributions are as follows: Mrs. John M. Toucey, $11.25; the Warren Chemical Company, $100; Mrs. James H. Bowman, $1; Mrs. Edward King, one trip of Floating Hospital, $250; Park & Tilford, $100; William T. Reed, "from two little girls of Massachusetts," $10; the Coats Thread Company, one trip of Floating Hospital, $250; Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, one trip of Floating Hospital, (second contribution,) $250; Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, $25; Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, $100; proceeds of entertainment at Allenhurst Inn, Allenhurst, N. J., $50; William C. Sheldon & Co., $75; Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, $10; Mrs. John H. Washburn, one trip of Floating Hospital, $250.

The contributions should be forwarded to Henry Marquand, Treasurer, 501 Fifth Avenue.

Health-Giving Ocean Parties.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has three homes at West Coney Island for the fresh-air branch of its work, and in addition has its ocean parties each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The Department of Hygiene at the beginning of the season decided to limit the parties to 300, but the terrific heat has changed all the usual conditions. The twenty-fourth ocean party, Aug. 10, took 181 mothers and 440 children to the seaside for one day. The Association makes an earnest appeal for money to carry on this work through the season. Those who are away on their own vacation are appealed to in behalf of the sick mothers and children who cannot plead for themselves. Seventeen cents covers the expense of transportation for one child for one day to the ocean.

Checks should be made payable to the order of Warner Van Norden, 25 Nassau Street. Money and checks may be sent to him, or to William H. Tolman, general agent, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Money for Bartholdi Creche.

The Bartholdi Crèche has received the following contributions in response to its appeal for $2,500 to purchase a permanent site for its Summer work: Miss Prall, $100; "S. D. P.," $100; Mrs. Robert Stone, James M. Speers, Mrs. E. A. Brinkerhoff, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, and William C. Schermerhorn, $25 each; the Misses Pell, $35; Mrs. W. H. Webb, $20; "T. G., New Haven," $15; J. H. Alexandre, Edward P. Coe, Abram S. Hewitt, and Howard Mansfield, $10 each; Miss M. Stanton, "M." Miss A. E. Denny Lisbon, "A Friend," Miss A. A. T. Van Pelt, Mrs. Vander Poel and Miss Mary E. Tweedy, $5 each; J. Y. Bettys, $1. It has nearly $1,000 toward the required sum, and a benevolent lady of the city has promised to give, as soon as the $2,500 is collected, the additional $1,500 to build and equip a cottage for the mothers and infants who need the benefits of the crèche.

Gifts may be sent to Charles D. Kellogg, Treasurer of the crèche, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, or to any of the Trustees, Fred Delano Weekes, Chairman; Dr. Annie S. Daniel, Medical Director Infirmary for Women and Children, corner of Livingston Place and East Fifteenth Street; Mrs. W. Harman Brown and Mrs. Lucy S. Bainbridge.

My brother contracted a severe Cold, which resulted in Pneumonia. Being far removed from any physician, he resorted to JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and he believes that it was the only means of saving his life.—J. N. FRENCH, Evangelist, Palestine, Tex., Nov. 18, 1895.

If bilious, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

ST. PAUL'S NEW RECORD

SHE COMES FROM SOUTHAMPTON IN 6 DAYS 31 MINUTES.

Smooth Sea Favors the Race Against Time—But for a Fog Bank She Might Have Covered the 3,046 Knots in Six Days—Maintained an Average Hourly Speed of 21.08 Knots—Lowers St. Louis's Time 1 Hour 53 Minutes.

Only one minute and half an hour now stand between the ocean record and a six days' voyage from Southampton. Only a bank of fog stood between the American Line steamship St. Paul and the glory of a six-day record on the trip completed yesterday.

The St. Paul cut one hour and fifty-three minutes off the Southampton record, which was made by the St. Louis in her last trip, ending Aug. 7, and she lowered her own record, which was the best when she completed it, June 5, by five hours and one minute. She landed her passengers at the pier foot of Fulton Street, North River, shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning. It was the first time any boat of the line had landed its passengers before noon.

It was considered remarkable when, in September, 1894, the steamship New-York of the same line enabled her passengers to spend Friday night in New-York. She did the passage in 6 days 7 hours and 14 minutes, robbed the Paris of first place, and beat her record of 6 days 9 hours and 37 minutes, which she made in July 1893.

The New-York and Paris are British built. The American-built craft, St. Paul, fresh from the dry dock in Southampton, where her bottom was thoroughly scraped, came in yesterday after being out but 6 days and 31 minutes between the Needles, off Southampton Harbor, and Sandy Hook Lightship—the two points between which records are computed. She had maintained an average hourly speed throughout of 21.08 knots.

The record of the St. Louis, which she beat, was 6 days 2 hours and 24 minutes, the average speed of which voyage was 20.867 knots an hour—a difference in favor of the St. Paul of .213 knots an hour.

Both vessels came over the northerly route, which is about seventy miles shorter than the southerly course. The St. Paul covered a course of 3,046.1 knots; the St. Louis covered a course of 3,055 knots. The weather conditions were nearly similar—smooth seas and light winds.

Chief Engineer Carnegie apparently had in mind the taunt of Chief Engineer Walls of the St. Louis, made when the St. Louis was hauling on her last westerly voyage, also just out of the dry dock. Walls had said that he was going to give the St. Paul a new time pace. Carnegie had said that time would show a thing or two.

Just before the St. Paul sailed, the engineer had distributed among the passengers an abstract of the log of the St. Louis on her record-breaking trip. One of these cards was also tacked up in the engineer's office and another where the firemen could see it. Blank spaces were left against each day's run of the St. Louis for the noting down of each corresponding day's run of the St. Paul.

Needless to say, the passengers were not slow to understand the significance of the card, and all became intensely interested at once. The record they kept showed these figures at the end of the trip:

St. Paul	493.1	524	516.9	525.1	530.8	456.2
St. Louis	477.0	519	530.0	520.9	513.0	499.0

There was a little disappointment over the third day's run, but the preceding ones had more than provided for the loss, and the following days further compensated for it. The last day's run was cut short before the St. Louis's run was equaled by arrival at the Sandy Hook Lightship at 9:15 o'clock A. M.

There was so much haze off shore that the St. Paul was not sighted at Fire Island, and the first report came from Sandy Hook as the came in over the bar at 9:35 o'clock. She passed Sandy Hook at 9:46 o'clock, reached Quarantine at 10:19 o'clock, and left at 10:35 o'clock.

There was great rejoicing among the passengers when the steamship completed her record breaker, but the men who had the most interest in the result were down below.

Chief Engineer Carnegie pointed with pride to some of the figures on his log. They showed 315 tons of coal consumption a day, a steam pressure of 198 pounds to the square inch, an indicated horse power of 20,500, and average revolutions of the screw of 90.5 a minute. The revolutions reached 93 a minute the day the run of 530.8 knots was made, and the engineer said that there were times on that day when he believed the St. Paul was speeding at the rate of 22½ knots an hour.

The sixty-six firemen were divided into three watches, and the uniformity of the work of the respective watches, the engineer said with some show of pride, was indicated by the fact that the difference in revolutions never varied between one watch and another more than 0.3 of a revolution.

There was no stoppage of the St. Paul's engines at any time on the trip, but they were slowed down several times on account of fog which was met after passing Virgin Rock, at the east end of the Banks. At such times Capt. Jamison telegraphed from the bridge the signal "stand by," which brings the entire engineer corps to the engines, ready for emergency, and then followed the signal, "slow one fourth."

Had it not been for that fog the St. Paul would have, in all probability, brought the record down to six days.

The St. Paul has made a better single day's run than she did this trip, having done 540 knots on a voyage ended June 26. The St. Louis's best day's run was that of 530 knots on her last trip.

Record-breaking trips have invariably been on the westward trip, as the coal obtained on the other side is a much better steam maker than that obtained here. The record to Southampton is held by the Fürst Bismarck of the Hamburg-American Line, which did the voyage in 6 days 10 hours 55 minutes, in September, 1893.

Perhaps no effort has been made to lower that record. The Fürst Bismarck's best westward trip was finished last Thursday, when she arrived from Southampton 6 days 9 hours 43 minutes out.

The changing of the European terminus of the American Line from Liverpool to Southampton, and the running of the Paris and New-York from that port added much to the interest in Southampton records.

The Liverpool lines compute time from Queenstown, where they make a stop. Southampton is 200 miles further distant.

The Paris held the Queenstown record prior to the advent of the Lucania and the Campania, with a voyage of 5 days, 14 hours and 24 minutes' duration, made in 1892. The Campania lowered it to 5 days, 12 hours and 7 minutes in 1893, and the Lucania in 1894 brought it down to the present figure, 5 days, 7 hours and 23 minutes.

The Lucania has an unrivaled average hourly speed to her credit of 22.01 knots.

The Paris drew attention to the Southampton record in July, 1893, by doing it in 6 days, 9 hours and 37 minutes. The New-York lowered it in September, 1894, to 6 days, 7 hours and 14 minutes.

The American-built additions to the American Line, the largest vessels ever constructed in America, were described by their builders as twenty-knot boats, intended for steady work and not for record-breaking. The idea had gone abroad, however, that they would do something that would please the Yankees mightily, but the first performances of the St. Paul and the St. Louis gave no promise of their doing anything more than their builders said.

Their recent performances, however, have revived talk of their having been built for twenty-two-knot work, the lesser figure having been given to discount such disappointments as might occur in the first attempts of American construction on such a scale of ocean-going steamships.

Creditable as their work has been, kept almost constantly, as no other ships are, on a little less than tri-weekly round trip service, their record hardly warrants such a theory.

Since going into commission they have made the following westerly trips:

ST. LOUIS.

	Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
June 22, 1895	7	7	11
July 18, 1895	6	18	47
Aug. 8, 1895	6	17	20
Aug. 29, 1895	6	15	51
Sept. 21, 1895	6	17	25
Oct. 12, 1895	6	19	42
Nov. 16, 1895	7	5	52
Dec. 7, 1895	7	8	..
Dec. 27, 1895	6	13	12
Jan. 17, 1896	6	9	32
Feb. 16, 1896	7	14	25
March 6, 1896	6	12	11
March 25, 1896	7	4	35
June 18, 1896	6	10	33
July 10, 1896	6	10	47
Aug. 7, 1896	6	4	24

ST. PAUL.

	Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
Oct. 26, 1895	6	17	51
Nov. 23, 1895	7	..	22
Dec. 14, 1895	7	1	1
March 5, 1896	7	7	12
April 3, 1896	7	3	47
April 24, 1896	6	14	31
May 15, 1896	6	9	5
June 5, 1896	6	5	32
June 26, 1896	6	8	19
July 17, 1896	6	12	31
Aug. 13, 1896	6	..	31

The St. Paul brought 438 cabin and 247 steerage passengers. Among those in the saloon were Clarence G. Allen, Joseph S. Auerbach and family, S. M. Burgess, Radcliff Baldwin, Felix Campbell, H. C. Duval, Miss May Fuller, W. T. Haviland, F. P. Sperry, J. W. Woodworth, and Jerome Wheelock.

CHAINED HIS CHILD TO A DOOR.

Morris Fallick Said His Daughter Was Incorrigible.

Morris Fallick of 408 West Thirty-eighth Street, who owns four soda-water stands on the west side, called yesterday morning on Magistrate Brann, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and asked him for a warrant for the arrest of his daughter Rachel, thirteen years old. He said she was utterly incorrigible, and that he could do nothing with her. He wanted her committed to some institution where she could be kept under control.

When questioned by the Magistrate, Fallick said that he had employed Rachel and an older daughter to attend to two of his soda-water stands. Rachel never gave him any of the money that she took in, he said, but spent it on trips to Coney Island. Then he secured for her a place as cash girl in a Sixth Avenue store, but within three days she was discharged, he said, for stealing handkerchiefs, pieces of lace, and other articles of small value. The girl remained away from home, he said, until late at night.

Fallick urged the Magistrate to grant the warrant without delay. He said Rachel knew that he wanted to have her arrested, and she might escape.

"How do you know that she has not already escaped?" asked the Magistrate.

"Oh, she cannot escape for some time," replied Fallick, in a confident tone, "as I chained her to the wall this morning before I left the house."

"What's that?" said Magistrate Brann, in surprise.

"Oh, it's all right, and will not hurt her," coolly answered Fallick. "It's only a dog chain, and will hold her until the policeman arrives." Fallick had taken a dog chain and made one end of it fast to a door by means of a heavy staple. The other end of the chain he wound around the girl's ankle and fastened it with a padlock.

The Magistrate granted a warrant, and when Fallick returned from the court he found that the girl had managed to free herself from the chain. He caught her and tried to chain her again, but before he could do so a detective arrived with the warrant.

The girl was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where Fallick said he did not care whether she were sent to a Protestant or a Roman Catholic institution. Magistrate Brann committed the girl to the care of the Gerry society until to-morrow.

MARGARET REILLY'S WILL FILED.

Most of Her Estate to be Expended for Masses.

The will of Margaret Reilly was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The testatrix died at her residence, 569 East Eighty-first Street, on July 17. Her estate is valued at $9,000, the greater part of which is left for masses for the repose of her soul.

She left $500 each to the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Society of the Immaculate Virgin, and the Rev. Frederick Tetreau, and to the Rev. Hugh Farley of Westmeath, Ireland, $1,000 to say masses for the repose of her soul. The testatrix also made the following bequests: To the pastor of the Arrowsville Shrine, at Arrowsville, Canada, $500, for masses for her soul, and to the executors of the will, Laurence Farley and Nicholas J. O'Connell, $3,000, of which $2,000 is to be expended in masses for the repose of her soul. To Mary Blake, a cousin of the testatrix, is left $50. The testatrix directs that none of her relatives is to receive any benefit from her estate. The residue is bequeathed to the executors, who are directed to expend it as the testatrix has directed. The executors say they cannot find any directions as to how the residue is to be applied.

A FREE-SILVER MARRIAGE.

The Wedding Ring Was of Silver, and the Justice Got $10 in Small Coins.

Justice of the Peace James Clarke of Hoboken claims to have performed the first silver marriage ceremony at his office Thursday evening, although it was not what is usually denominated a silver wedding.

The bride was Rosaria Culotta, and the bridegroom was Salvatori Maforano. Both live at 442 East Thirteenth Street, this city.

The knot was quickly tied, but when the bridegroom placed the ring on the bride's finger it proved to be a band of silver, instead of gold. When the ceremony was finished the bridegroom produced $10 in silver coins of various denominations.

"There is your fee," he said. "I am a business man in New-York, but I always pay my bills in silver. I have got a lot of silver laid away, and I have found it good enough so far. And even if free silver comes I guess I shall be able to take care of myself and wife."

Then the wedding party returned to New-York.

Caught In a Mouse Trap.

John Wilkins, the proprietor of a candy store at 271 Eighth Avenue, has been missing small sums of money from his money drawer for some time. He found that a child could reach through the wire netting that was around the desk in front of the drawer. He determined Thursday to catch the small thief, and he set a mouse trap in the drawer. While he was in the rear room yesterday morning he heard the trap click and also a juvenile yell. He ran out to the room and saw John Voss, thirteen years old, of 247 West Twenty-fourth Street, standing in the middle of the room and shaking his hand as if it had been injured. A policeman was called and the boy was arrested. Young Voss was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow, so that the boy could produce his parents and school teacher to testify to his good character.

House of Refuge Boys Recaptured.

Pablo Candela, one of three young men who escaped from the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, Wednesday night, was arrested Thursday night by agents of the Gerry society. In the Centre Street Court yesterday it was ordered that he be returned to Randall's Island. The boy was tried in the Court of Special Sessions in December for petty larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge. He escaped Wednesday night with William Hennessy of 414 East Sixteenth Street and Thomas Brady of 349 East Thirtieth Street. Hennessy was recaptured Friday night at Avenue C and Seventeenth Street. Candela was found Thursday night in front of his home, 112 Mulberry Street.

Thought He Knew.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"What bird has the best means of attack and defense?" asked the teacher.

"The hornet," answered the boy at the foot of the class.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

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GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

It is all about the commuter and his beer again. It goes to show the innocuous condition of the country and the depravity of the commuter. The commuter felt that rural life, with all its charms, would not be endurable without a glass of beer occasionally. Nothing of the kind being found in the vicinity of his Summer residence, he ordered his beer from the city. Now, beer is not the only thing difficult to find in the country. Ice is a commodity without which, with deep wells and cool cellars, people who do not drink beer and are inured to the conditions, can manage to exist through a hot Summer with a certain degree of comfort. Any one, however, who has even a vague knowledge of beer knows that when it is about blood warm it is pretty bad medicine. That was what the commuter thought. He conceived a clever idea. He took the big wooden family washtub—an article with which the commuter in time becomes familiar—put it in the cellar with just the right quantity of cool spring water, and in it he put his beer bottles. That answered the purpose passably well. But by the time the first installment of beer was gone he had decided to have a refrigerator, and cool his beer by less primitive methods. Being an individual capable of meeting great emergencies, he managed it, and drank his cool glass of beer on his return from his labors in the hot city with great physical and mental comfort. But here the moral comes in.

The commuter and his family were troubled with mosquitoes. The hitherto peaceful midnight hours were troubled with unhallowed sounds and ghostly figures wandered up and down through the rooms and halls of the commuter's mansion. All through the night there were plaintive wails from the baby, and each day the unhappy commuter was approached by sympathetic friends with remedies for the severe case of prickly heat he had apparently developed. No one could tell where the trouble lay. Doors and windows were closely screened. But for the visible effects, it would have appeared that the spirits of all the mosquitoes who had ever visited the neighborhood had taken up their abode in the house. Matters were becoming desperate. A gloom was cast over the family. It had become a case of do or die, when one night, in a melancholy mood, the commuter strolled into his cellar. "Ah, ha!" he shrieked, in tragedy-villain tones. The beer of many moons before had been removed, but the cool water cooler was not. The mystery was explained. The surface of the water was thick with mosquito larvae, while innumerable little shells told of departed mosquito guests. Peace now reigns supreme in the commuter's home, and again, as of yore, he walks proudly and admiringly through his small cornfield, wondering when the first ear of corn will ripen; trains the bean vines upon their stalks, drinks his beer, and creamily plans improvements to be made in another Summer.

***

There was a "floater" in the slip near the Coney Island boat landing, at the Battery, one day this week. A "floater" was what the boys in the neighborhood who gathered around called it. It was a stiff figure, with arms and feet outstretched, lying on a raft covered with a canvas. It was the figure of a human being, but unfortunate who had met his death in the water. It was not a pleasant object to see, even carefully covered as it was, and one observer at least turned quickly away. The strange part of it all was that every one else did not do the same. But, surrounding the ship, getting as near as possible, was a throng of men, most of them well dressed, and showing evidence of civilization, if not refinement, who staid and gazed and gazed with unabated interest. More strange still was the fact that a woman, also well dressed, with two children of ten or a dozen years, stood on the open second-story above the waiting room, and with her children also watched the unpleasant thing below until the boat came, and she was obliged to leave.

***

One of the prettiest trolley rides in the vicinity of the city is from Undercliff, on the Jersey side of the Hudson, to Englewood. The Fort Lee people call Undercliff the new Fort Lee Ferry, though it is some distance below the old one, where only two boats a day run now in the morning. The new ferry landing is a great improvement upon the old one, and the trolley line ends, or begins, at the ferry house door. From there it winds around up the steep side of the Palisades through a charming grove, full of fresh air, green, and with sweet woodland odors. There is a mild excitement coming down to the water level from the top of the Palisades on the return trip. At one point the car is on the very edge of a steep precipice, with rugged rocks and trees below. It is at that point that the timid old lady on the car exclaims, in very audible tones, "I think we are going too fast; it's dangerous and I am going to make a complaint." Half way down the side there is a surprise. The car has apparently come to the end of its downward course; the track ascends in front, but a little way up it is blocked. As the passenger is in wonder if he is to be stranded in the middle of his journey, the car begins to go backward gently, the conductor comes along to turn the seats, the passengers reverse their positions, and discover that the car is still on the downward track, which was before concealed under the cliff. Undercliff is well named.

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"I have at last learned the scientific way of getting out clams," said the clam connoisseur to a sympathetic friend. "I saw a professional at work the other day. He took a knife, placed it at the opening at the thin edge of the clam, gave the back of the knife a sharp blow on a hard substance, and the shell was open in a jiffy, and with a deft twist the clam was out. He seldom broke a shell."

"That is a knack worth knowing," said the friend. "I'll watch you do it some day, old fellow."

"You had better wait a while," said the connoisseur, with some hesitancy. "I know just how to do it, but there must be a difference in my clams. I go to work all right, but I haven't been able to open a single clam yet."

***

"I never had such a thoroughly disreputable feeling," said the woman, "as I had the other day. We needed cooking sherry in the house, and I had left the vicinity of my grocer before I thought of it, and was in a neighborhood where, I suppose, cooking sherry is not in demand. I did not think of that; the stores were apparently very good, clean, and well kept. I went into the first one I came to, and asked them to send me a bottle of cooking sherry. I detected a little surprised smile on the clerk's face, which gave me an uncomfortable feeling. 'We do not have a license, Madame,' he said. We needed that sherry at home, and I could not turn back, so I went into half a dozen places, always to be met by that little suppressed smile, and the same words—'We do not have a license.' I emphasized the word, 'cooking,' in asking for the sherry, but it made no difference—those wretched clerks evidently thought that I was an inebriate or on the high road to it. I did not get my sherry, until I finally went to a place where they made a specialty of wines, with spices and a few things of that kind.

"I never remember being made so uncomfortable but once before. I was with a woman friend in New England then, and we had driven up to Concord, the home of Emerson. The ride was warm, and we were very thirsty. Concord is a small town, and we did not see a place to buy anything to quench our thirst, so we drove up to the nearest grocery. 'This is just the place,' said my friend, 'for us to find good country cider.' We asked for it, only to be answered, rather rebukingly: 'Ladies, no one has a license in this town.'"

***

The manicure who goes around to the houses of customers may be something new, but the visiting chiropodist is not. There is an old German couple in Brooklyn—a man and his wife—who have been practicing chiropody in this country for thirty years. They have numbered many of the oldest families in New-York among their patrons. Among these the husband visited the men of the family and his wife the women. The wife is getting old and stout now, and when she comes home to Brooklyn after one of her professional visits, she has to sit down quietly for a few minutes to rest and get her breath. She does not make visits to strangers, though she will treat patients at the office. There are only a few members of the old families she has treated so long left now, and her regular visits to them are all she cares to undertake.

From Bridge to Brighton Direct.

Beginning to-day the Brighton Beach Railroad Extension and Kings County Elevated Railway will run through trains every twenty minutes from the Brooklyn Bridge direct to Brighton Beach. The fare will be only 10 cents.

This new route offers New-Yorkers the cheapest, most convenient, and quickest way to Coney Island, thirty-five minutes being the running time. Seidl's afternoon and evening concerts are Brighton's greatest attraction, and it is expected that the attendance will reach far into the thousands, owing to the new facilities offered New-Yorkers, who can now enjoy the concerts without any inconvenience or delays in getting to them. The bathing and beach at Brighton are considered as fine as any on the island.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamship Coptic arrived at that port with mails from China and Japan, due to arrive in New-York the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 18. Telegraphic advice has also been received from Vancouver that mails from China and Japan were dispatched east on Aug. 12, due to arrive in New-York the morning of Monday, Aug. 17. Mails for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M. on A

Saturday
August 15-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

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A REPLY TO MR. GOULD

MANHATTAN RAILWAY'S PLANS FOR EXTENSIONS CRITICISED.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners, Through Their President, Object to the Elevated Railroad Company's Proposition—Amendments Suggested and Hoped For—Vital Questions, the Board Thinks, Are Not Met by the Application.

The Board of Rapid Transit, through its President, Alexander E. Orr, has replied to the application of the Manhattan Railway Company for an extension of its routes. The answer was ordered at the last meeting of the Board, and was sent to George J. Gould yesterday. It reads as follows:

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, 250 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 6, 1896.

George J. Gould, Esq., President of the Manhattan Railway Company:

SIR—The Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners has considered the application of your company, dated June 11 last, as modified by its communication of July 15 last, and also by your letter of the 31st day to me as President of the Board, in which letter you request that your application be so modified as to permit delivery to it of its part. The Board has directed me to specify to you the very certain objections which it has to your company retaining the privileges which it hopes that the company will hasten to remedy.

First—In your formal letter of July 15 last, which accompanied your amended application, you stated your understanding to be that the Board would not withhold its consent to the property holders of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards and that substantially no claims for land damages would be made, and you appear to have based your applications to be modified as aforesaid upon that understanding. In the letter of this Board it was emphasized that by stating that your company would build no additional railroads whatever without consents from the property holders thereon your application was conditioned upon what is manifestly clear that the Board cannot consider. The Board has no power under the condemnation law to issue and such immunity to a private corporation for building a new railroad in the streets of an existing road. As your application covers the occupation of upward of thirty miles of streets with new railroad and the construction of additional tracks upward of twenty-five miles of existing road, as well as many miles of the new road and many miles of additional tracks are proposed or not settled and closely built streets, it is plain that no such immunity is likely to be obtained by your company from the owners of the property bordering on the streets, and no other assurance is possible. The Board can in no case undertake to obtain such an agreement. The Board must ask that your application be made absolute and not conditional upon any matter beyond its power to control or effect.

Second—Upon the ninth and tenth routes mentioned in your application that is to say, the route running from Westchester Avenue along Intervale Avenue the Old Boston Post Road, and other streets to the northeastern city limit, and that running from the Fordham Station of the Harlem road northerly to Gun Hill road, and thence returning through Kingsbridge Avenue and across the Harlem River to Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street—your application asks for a railroad on the surface of the streets. The Rapid Transit Act expressly forbidden by statute to grant any right to construct railroads on the surface of a street. In your letter you suggest that if your company could reach an agreement for such routes the Board would be willing to recommend to the Legislature the necessary amendments of the law. This would depend upon what view the Legislature will take of that matter. It is clear that the Board can neither make nor consider any agreement which it has not actual power to make. The question of passing an opinion upon the expectation of legislation would be to delay for probably eight or nine months any further effort to settle the rapid-transit problem, and the Board is unwilling to further delay the work. Quite frankly, the Board trusts that your will amend your application so that it shall ask only what the Board has the power to grant.

Third—The application includes ten new routes, to complete one of the Harlem River junctions, Central Park, Christopher and West Twenty-third streets, Greenwich and Amsterdam Avenues, the Boulevard and King's Bridge Road, and north of the Harlem crossing many miles of Kingsbridge Road and other streets. The right to additional tracks on nearly all of the present elevated railroad lines. The routes vary greatly in character, some being down-town extensions and others running into new parts of the city. In the discussions with the Board upon the proposition to build, along Christopher Street, to West Street, and others being each of them long enough to be itself an elevated system. The Board is not prepared to grant all the miles of road and additional tracks that your company has asked. It would practically place the entire system of rapid transit in elevated railroads in New-York City in the control of your company. The Board has not understood that the application is separately made by your company for each of the routes, but understands that your company is not even morally bound unless the application be granted as an entirety. Your company will, the Board trusts, amend the application so that the Board may know which of the routes and which of the additional tracks your company will accept without regard to the action of the Board on other routes and additions.

Fourth—The application gives no promise to build any new road or additional track in case this Board grants the franchise. It says nothing as to when any new road or addition will be built. In your letter of July 15 you declare your belief that the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Company will agree to complete within five years all of the lines and facilities for which the company makes application." Is the Board to understand such an agreement to be part of the application? If the agreement is made, but not performed, what redress is the city to have against the company? Will not the company agree within shorter periods, say two, three, and four years, to complete certain of the routes or certain portions of them? Will it not undertake to complete a certain amount of work by the end of the first year, a certain other amount by the end of the second year, and so on? If the company will not be bound in these respects, does not its application simply ask for a five years' option, the existence of which must go a long way to prevent rapid-transit work by the city or by other individuals than your company during the whole of that time, and absolutely without assurance of any relief even from your company? The Board cannot grant an application unless upon a binding and enforceable obligation on the company to promptly and substantially begin, and with reasonable rapidity continue, the work of actual construction. Precisely what the company will do in this respect should be stated in the application.

Fifth—The law compels the board to require an annual rental to the city for every new route and every additional facility granted your company. On this subject your application is silent. In the opinion of the board, no application under the statute is complete which does not explicitely propose such a rental. The information upon which its amount and terms must be fixed are peculiarly within the knowledge of your company.

Sixth—In a number of cases the application asks for such additional facilities in streets which are already so occupied by railroad structures as to make it important that the board know where and how your additional structures are to be placed. In the Bowery, for instance, the application is for two additional tracks, making in all four elevated railroad tracks. There are already four surface road tracks between the curbs. The merit of the application may seriously depend upon the spaces proposed to be left for ordinary street traffic.

Seventh—The board hopes that in amending the application the route crossing Broadway at Canal Street may be omitted.

Eighth—The guarantee which we understand you intend to give to carry a passenger from one end of the city to the other end of the city for a single fare is an important element in your proposition. The board would be glad if your proposition were to ask from the board that only which it is lawfully able to give, while your proposition should contain such guarantee as may be necessary to assure the further terms not controlled by this board by which you would carry out your plan of a single fare.

In these respects, at least, it is the opinion of the board that your application should be amended. The chief matter with which any franchise granted by the board must deal. An application which leaves any vital article untouched can serve only to commence a discussion, the end of which the company and the public will remain mortally as well as legally uncommitted, and by which no actual progress will be made in the great work we hope to accomplish. Every futile or prolonged negotiation with any particular applicants inevitably tends to delay or defeat solution of the problem by some one else.

The board hopes that your company, exceptional privileges as it has received from the city of New-York, will take all advantages as it enjoys for an extension of rapid-transit facilities, will promptly amend its application so that the board can lawfully and also explicitly and understandingly deal with it. Upon receipt of such an application the board undertakes to reach its determination without delay. Very respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER E. ORR,
President of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York.

COMPLAINT OF THE FRUIT BUYERS.

Would Have the Auctioneers Open Boxes for Inspection.

A committee of the Fruit Buyers' Union, consisting of F. R. Franke, V. L. Zorn, and A. Zucca, called upon Mayor Strong yesterday to petition him to compel the fruit auctioneers to open all cases of fruit offered for sale, so that buyers might have an opportunity to judge of the quality of the article they were buying.

They explained that, as matters now stand, fruit buyers purchase on the "pig-in-a-poke" plan, and that they get no opportunity to judge of the stuff they are buying.

The buyers want the boxes opened prior to the beginning of the sale. This, the auctioneers say, is impossible, because of the perishable nature of fruits. They also allege that the importers will not consent to the opening of the samples, and they cannot transgress those orders.

The buyers told the Mayor that it is a common practice for the openers to tamper with the samples.

Commodore E. Brown and E. L. Goodsell, two of the best-known fruit auctioneers, told the Mayor that fruit is not sold by sample, and that the buyer always has had to assume the risk as to the quality of the article.

The Mayor said that the practice of putting all the good fruit on top of the boxes was a swindle, and urged the auctioneers to advise the importers to stop the practice, else he should be compelled to hold the auctioneers to the strict letter of the law, which compels them to permit a thorough inspection of the goods offered for sale.

Meantime, he said, he would consider the complaint of the Buyers' Union and take some action later.

SALE OF ST. JAMES HOTEL

TITLE TO THE PROPERTY PASSES TO PHILADELPHIA MEN.

Building to be Removed and Give Way to an Attractive Office Structure with Stores Underneath—Paul Spofford Bought the Land Where the Hostelry Stands in 1849 and the House Was Put Up Ten Years Later—Its History.

Title to the St. James Hotel property at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street passed yesterday from the Spofford estate to Pennock Brothers of Philadelphia. The consideration was $1,000,000. The furniture and fittings, which belong to the Spofford estate, will be offered at auction Thursday. The buyers expect to take possession by Sept. 1. Meanwhile title will be vested in a syndicate of Philadelphia associates to be known as the St. James Company, under whose direction the present building will be removed. A sixteen-story office structure will take its place.

The plot consists of four lots on Broadway, of irregular dimensions, and two adjoining lots, each 25 by 100 feet, on Twenty-sixth Street. Its Broadway frontage is 91.8½ feet and its total depth on Twenty-sixth Street is 100.1 feet. In the new building the Broadway floor will be laid out for two stores, separated by a corridor 15 feet wide. Plans are to make the building one of the most attractive on Broadway. It will be of stone in the lower stories and of brick and terra cotta above. Pennock Brothers are builders and will supervise that part of the work. The architect is Bruce Price, who designed the American Surety Company Building.

Negotiations for the sale had been in progress since March. There was no dispute at any time regarding the price, but details of the contract necessitated many conferences which consumed time. There was so much haggling among the lawyers that the Spofford estate permitted Gustav Dorval to put out a sign that the hotel would be reopened to-day. Edward W. Milligan, representing the estate of Eugene W. Spofford, said yesterday that this might have occurred if the purchase had been longer delayed.

Terms of sale were one-half cash, the remainder standing as a mortgage. There had been a mortgage of $235,000 on the property, which was paid to facilitate the sale. The transfer occurred at the office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Those who participated in the formalities attending the transfer were Thomas Thomas, Everett P. Wheeler, Trustees of the estate of Paul Spofford; Shearman & Sterling, attorneys for the Trustees; Pennock Brothers, represented by their agent, Mr. Stout, their Philadelphia counsel; Mr. Lawry and W. J. Curtis of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, George F. Pemberton of the Mutual Life Company, Edward W. Milligan for the estate of Eugene W. Spofford, and Jacob Halsey for the heirs of Paul Spofford. The transfer consumed the greater part of the day.

The land on which the St. James Hotel stands was bought by Paul Spofford in 1839 from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Messrs. Spofford & Tileston built the present structure in 1870. The first lessee of the hotel was James Hotchkiss, an Englishman. He it was who christened the hotel the St. James, but whether in honor of the patron saint or to perpetuate his own first name is not known. The architect of the hotel was Griffith Thomas, and its builders were Messrs. Ross & Dodd. At the expiration of the lease held by Hotchkiss the hotel was taken by two gentlemen who were backed financially by Senator Jones of Nevada.

These new lessees were Norman P. Jones and Michael Norton, who was widely known as "Mike" Norton. The hotel passed in 1873 into the hands of F. Theodore Walton, who from his adventures on the turf subsequently won the sobriquet of "The Plunger." Walton secured a lease of the hotel for ten years, but before it expired he transferred it to James H. Breslin. Capt. William Conner secured control of the hotel in 1883, and he remained the proprietor until Oct. 4, 1891. Capt. Conner's lease was terminated on account of his death, and then the house passed into the possession of Gustav Dorval, who took up the unexpired lease.

A new lease was made to Gustave Passehl in January, 1893, an arrangement being effected by which Gustav Dorval retained the management of the house. The house was closed by Manager Dorval during the present Summer for repairs and alterations.

Paul Spofford, who, with his partner, Thomas Tileston, built the St. James Hotel, was one of New-York's oldest and best-known merchants. He was born in 1792 in Georgetown, Mass. In 1818 he came to New-York and secured a store on Fulton Street and succeeded in soon building up a considerable business with merchants in Havana and Matanzas. The great increase of the business caused Messrs. Spofford & Tileston to establish a line of packets to Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. They did a heavy business in the importing of hides from South America, and at one time were the heaviest importers of sugar at the New-York Custom House. During the civil war Messrs. Spofford & Tileston were stanch supporters of the North, and contributed liberally to the cause.

One of their steamships, the Nashville, was seized by the Confederates, and as a privateer, did much mischief. Some of their steamers entered the United States service. With the others, they established a line to Havana, and when New-Orleans was taken by the Northern forces their steamers were among the first to visit that city.

For some years Paul Spofford resided at 524 Broadway. On the same block, three or four houses distant, lived John Jacob Astor. Fearing that business would suffer by reason of the distance from his store, Mr. Spofford in 1826 built a house at 39 Barclay Street. The situation in Barclay Street was considered beautiful. The lots were deep enough for pleasing gardens, and in the immediate rear were the grounds of Columbia College, with fine old button-wood trees. There Mr. Spofford remained until 1840, when he removed to a new house built by him at 735 Broadway. Mr. Spofford's last residence was in a house he built at 4 East Fourteenth Street.

Mr. Spofford was for many years one of the counselors and Treasurer of the New-York University. He was a member of the celebrated Hone Club, of which Philip Hone was President, and other members were Moses H. Grinnell, Simeon Draper, J. Prescott Hale, Richard M. Blatchford, John Ward, George Curtis, Samuel Jaudon, James Watson Webb, Dr. J. W. Francis, and Roswell L. Colt. Among the honorary members of the club were Daniel Webster, Thurlow Weed, Thomas Butler King, and William H. Seward.

FAILURE OF J. ACEVEDO & CO.

Caused by That of the Wholesale Jewelry Firm of S. F. Myers & Co.

The failure of S. F. Myers & Co., wholesale dealers in jewelry at 48 and 50 Maiden Lane, has carried down the firm of J. Acevedo & Co., exporters and commission merchants at 96 and 98 Maiden Lane, in which firm the partners are Justo Acevedo and Birket Clarke.

The firm made an assignment yesterday of its assets to Milton S. Gutterman of Einstein & Townsend, without preference. The firm began business in October last, claiming a capital of $50,000. Mr. Clarke was the capitalist. Mr. Clarke is also in the wholesale jewelry business alone under the style of B. Clarke & Co. In the attachment against S. F. Myers & Co. for $70,469 in favor of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company it appears that it holds paper to the amount of $10,551 of B. Clarke & Co., which paper is indorsed by S. F. Myers & Co., and also paper of J. Acevedo & Co. for $7,745. Mr. Gutterman said yesterday that the failure of J. Acevedo & Co. was caused solely by that of S. F. Myers & Co. J. Acevedo & Co. had indorsed accommodation paper for S. F. Myers & Co. to the extent of $22,000. The total liabilities are about $25,000, including the accommodation paper, and the assets are probably $12,000.

Louis Clarke, Jr., has qualified as receiver for S. F. Myers & Co., and has taken charge of the business. The Sheriff also still holds possession under the attachment for $70,469 in favor of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company. A large portion of the firm's assets consist of outstanding accounts scattered all over the United States and Spanish-American countries. The firm did business with about 6,000 customers, and, as many of its amounts are small, there will no doubt be considerable difficulty in collecting them. The accounts and bills receivable, it is said, nominally amount to probably $500,000. The inventory of January last, on which statement the attachment was based, placed the assets at $906,718, the liabilities at $428,172, and the surplus at $568,546.

HAD $1,100 STOLEN PICKING COAL.

Woman Robbed of Savings, Supposedly by a Visiting Immigrant.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 14.—Annie Lukgeish, a Polish woman, left her house this morning to go to the Reading Railroad tracks to pick coals which dropped from the passing coal trains.

Some one, while she was thus engaged, broke into her house and stole from it $1,100 in gold and paper money.

Suspicion is thrown on a Polish immigrant who arrived here a short time ago, and sometimes visited Mrs. Lukgeish. He is missing. The family he lived with say he announced his intention of going to Reading, Penn.

Missions for Women.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The appointment is announced of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and Miss Frances Graham French to represent the United States at the Second International Congress of Charities and the Second International Congress for the Protection of Children, at Geneva, Switzerland Sept. 15. The ladies likewise will attend the International Peace Congress, to be held at Berlin, and the International Women's Congress, to be held at Berlin.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: New-York, L. Budd, Enfield Falls; H. Tucker, Patterson.

FOR RAILROADS IN JAPAN

SPECIAL ORDER FOR RAILS PLACED IN THIS COUNTRY.

More May Follow, According to Kenzo Iwahara, Because Americans Are Able to Underbid the English—In Other Supplies, However, the United States Makes a Poor Showing as Compared with Great Britain—A Japanese's Mission.

The second order for American steel rails for Japanese railroads was placed recently with the Carnegie Company by Kenzo Iwahara, the New-York representative of Mitsui & Co. of Japan. It is a special order for 9,000 tons to be delivered by the end of the year, and is for extensions of three railroads, one in Middle Japan, one from Osaka to Maizuru, and one in Kiushiu Island, the southernmost of the Japanese archipelago.

The contract calls for sixty-pound rails. The price has not been made known by either the Carnegie Company or Mr. Iwahara.

"I believe," said Mr. Iwahara yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "that Japanese railroad companies will place other orders for rails in America, and that American rail manufacturers will find a good market for their product in Japan. Americans are able to underbid English rail makers even though freight rates from San Francisco to Japan are higher than freight rates from England to Japan.

"Japan cannot yet make her own rails, because her iron mines are few and undeveloped. Until they are developed Japan must depend on America, England, and Germany for her railroad material.

"A few orders for locomotives have been placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Porter Locomotive Works, in this country, but most of the locomotives in Japan are of English make, while England and Germany supply all the passenger and freight cars. I doubt whether American cars will ever be extensively used in Japan.

"An important event will be the arrival in this country of S. Matsumoto, Chief of the Japanese Government Inspectors, who will come here next month. Mr. Matsumoto is sent by the Japanese Government to study American railroads, their construction, equipment, and management, and his report to the Government will have a great influence in determining the future of American railroad trade with Japan.

"At the present time all Japanese railroads are narrow gauge. It is thought best to make them broad gauge, but the expense is an obstacle that must be considered before a change is made.

"Japan is a network of railroads, most of which are owned by private companies and a number by the Government, but the Government exercises supervision of the construction of all railroads. No railroad may be built without Government permission, and the Government must first sanction a proposed route. The Government will not allow parallel lines to be built, because it does not favor competition of that kind. The Government believes the interests of Japan demand that there should be no such competition between railroad companies.

"Japan buys her steamships from England rather than from America, because the English can undersell Americans in steamships. A new steamship company, the Oriental Company of Tokio, has just been organized, with a capital of 7,500,000 yen, and it is going to place orders for twelve big cargo steamers of 5,000 tons in England. The company will run a line of steamers from Japan to Hamburg, and another from Japan to New-York through the Suez Canal. President Asano of the company is now in California. No order for steamships is likely to be placed in this country for some time.

"It is a great pity," continued Mr. Iwahara, "that Americans do not try to compete with Englishmen in the manufacture of cotton spindles for the Japanese market. All spindles in Japan are made in England. One company supplies 90 per cent. of them. We would be very glad to buy American spindles if we could do so cheaply enough. There is also a splendid field in Japan for American engines and boilers, which are now bought in England. But for some reason American manufacturers do not seem to care to compete for the Japanese trade.

"I read a dispatch to-day from Tokio, stating that an American concern had ordered 100 bicycles from a Japanese bicycle company. This may be true, but I doubt it. Japan cannot make and sell bicycles for the American market with any hope of competing with American bicycles, nor will she be able to do so for some time to come. It may be that an order has been given to a Japanese bicycle concern, but if so it is only experimental. There is no probability of a general trade in Japanese bicycles yet. The day will come, however, when Japan will be able to compete with all the world in the bicycle trade, as well as in other lines."

The firm of Mitsui & Co. is the largest and wealthiest in Japan. Its specialty is the cotton and silk business, but it is also interested in banking, mining, importing, and commission business of all kinds. It owns the Miike coal mines in Kiushiu. It has two offices in Tokio and branches in Fuoka Ken, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hiogo, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Hokodate, Otaru, London, Shanghai, Tien-Tsin, Newchwang, Hongkong, Singapore, and Bombay. Its New-York office at Broome Street and Broadway was opened two weeks ago. The senior member of the firm was created a Baron by the Mikado last year.

ORDER OF ARREST VACATED.

Action in the Case of Joseph Oettinger Against David Ettinger.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Smyth to vacate an order of arrest in the case of Joseph Oettinger against David Ettinger, in which the defendant was arrested several weeks ago and detained in Ludlow Street Jail on the charge of the plaintiff that he converted to his own use a check for $700. The motion was made to set the arrest aside on the ground that the sureties given in the bond for arrest were insufficient and fraudulent.

Mr. Oettinger, the plaintiff, in his application for the arrest of the defendant, who is seventy-two years old, told a peculiar story. He said that he had gone to the Murray Hill Bank with a check made to the order of his brother, Hyman Oettinger, which the latter had indorsed in blank, for the purpose of having it certified. He gave it to the cashier, and when the latter handed it back through the window Ettinger, the defendant, seized it. The plaintiff says he has not since been able to get possession of the check. Oettinger sought to have Ettinger indicted by the Grand Jury, but the jury dismissed the case. Oettinger then began a civil action, and Hyman Oettinger went on his bond for $500 on the order of arrest. Hyman Oettinger, it is alleged, swore that he was worth at least $1,000 over all debts, and it was found afterward that there were a number of unpaid judgments against him, and that he is financially irresponsible. It is alleged as a matter of fact, that Hyman Oettinger owed Ettinger $1,000 and gave him the check which the brother now wants back.

Another piece of evidence was submitted to Justice Smyth in the shape of an affidavit from David Ettinger. Ettinger swore that Joseph Oettinger is an ex-convict whose picture is No. 2,025 in the Rogues' Gallery, and that he is known as Frank Carroll, Joseph Ward, and "Sneezy Joe." He also submitted a picture of the plaintiff to verify his statements.

Justice Smyth vacated the order of arrest, and advised the attorney for Ettinger, R. Henry Rosenberg, to submit the papers in the case to the District Attorney. Mr. Rosenberg said the papers would be so submitted to the District Attorney.

WOULD NOT GIVE UP THE BOOKS.

F. S. Webster, ex-Secretary of the Sportsmen's Association, Arrested.

Frederick S. Webster of Mount Vernon, N. Y., was arrested here yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. He was formerly Secretary of the Sportmen's Association, which gives an exposition in Madison Square Garden every year. At the last election in February he was ousted and Harry C. Palmer was elected to succeed him.

Webster refused to give up the books of the organization, which are valued at $500. Mr. Palmer went to Jefferson Market Court last Tuesday and got a warrant for Webster's arrest. Detective Sinnott went twice to Mount Vernon to arrest Webster, but Mrs. Webster refused to allow him to see her husband. Sinnott learned that Webster was well known at Rutherford's Stenographic School at 206 East Twenty-third Street, this city. He went to the school and told Rutherford that his name was Johnson and that he was anxious to have Webster, who is a taxidermist, mount for him on panels about two dozen shore birds. Rutherford promised to write to Webster about it, and Webster set yesterday afternoon for a meeting.

When Sinnott went to the school yesterday afternoon Webster smilingly asked if it was Mr. Johnson he was addressing. Sinnott replied that it was and then asked if he was speaking to Mr. Webster. On receiving an answer in the affirmative the detective placed Webster under arrest.

Webster pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Magistrate Brann in Jefferson Market Court and he was held in $1,000 bail for examination Monday.

Funeral of J. W. C. Leveridge.

The funeral of John W. C. Leveridge was held yesterday afternoon at 59 West Thirty-sixth Street. There were no pall bearers, and, at the request of the deceased, there were few flowers and no hymns. The Rev. S. H. Roesler, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, conducted the services. Many relatives and friends of Mr. Leveridge were present. Among those present were several members of the Council of the University of the City of New-York. Trustees of the House of Refuge, and representatives of the American Sunday School Union and other organizations.

NAVY YARD ACCIDENTS

BOARD OF EXPERTS TRYING TO FIX THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Two Witnesses Examined at the First Session—Engineer Menocal Says He Thought It Safe to Take the Stone Ballast from the Caisson—A Margin of Safety of over 200 Tons—Puts Blame on the Heat—Mr. White Blames the High Tide.

The board of naval experts, appointed by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the accidents that happened at the navy yard in Brooklyn Saturday night, when the caisson in the timber dry dock capsized and the torpedo boat Ericsson was badly damaged, convened in Building 7 yesterday afternoon, and two witnesses were examined.

The board consists of Capt. Albert Kautz of the Wabash, Boston; Commander Edward Longnecker of the League Island Navy Yard, and Civil Engineer George McKay of the Port Royal Station. Capt. Kautz is President, and Lieut. George Barnett of the receiving ship Vermont is Judge Advocate.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, who is in charge of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and who had charge of the work on the caisson, was the first witness. He testified that he had given the order to have the caisson cleared and that the stone ballast had been taken out to make room for the cement ballast which was to be substituted. He said he believed it was perfectly safe to take out the ballast.

The water pressure, he said, at the time was about 740 tons. This was pressure against the caisson. This pressure produced a friction on the rubber gasket between the caisson and the dock of 370 tons, in addition to the weight of the caisson, which was 225 tons.

The buoyancy of the caisson was 200 tons, and that, he said, gave a margin of safety of over 200 tons, which he considered was quite safe enough.

Mr. Menocal said in the course of his examination that he believed the accident was caused by the extreme heat, which reached its maximum on Saturday. The heat falling upon the caisson was taken up by the steel plate, and then communicated to the rubber gaskets, turning them into a lubricant.

In answer to questions, he said he did not think it was a risk to depend for the safety of the work on the friction of the rubber gaskets. He also said the rubber gaskets were for the purpose of joints and for the purpose of producing friction. He had, in making his calculations taken into consideration the friction of the rubber gaskets.

Civil Engineer T. S. G. White of the same bureau, who had charge of the work on Saturday afternoon, and who took charge of the work at noon on that day, after Mr. Menocal had left. He said Mr. Menocal had not given any orders regarding the caisson, from which the ballast had been taken out on Friday. The caisson stood on dry dock counting the month's time. Mr. White believed the accident was caused by the extremely high tide on Saturday night. He said the tide was twelve inches higher than normal.

Mr. White was asked if he did not think Mr. Menocal had done a rash thing. He thought over this question for some time, and then said he could not have done it unless he had made very careful calculations.

He believed he had spoken to some officer—probably Mr. Menocal—and said if he did not think it was a safe thing to take out the ballast. He thought Mr. Menocal had answered in the negative. The day before the accident he had been around, and had spoken to the Naval Constructor regarding the risk involved.

"Were the rubber gaskets intended to help the caisson to stay in place by means of the friction?" asked a member of the court.

"No," responded Mr. White. "The rubber gaskets are intended to make the joints tight."

Mr. White did not think the hot weather had anything to do with the accident. The rubber gaskets, he said, were put in in 1889. He admitted that the rubber gaskets had become rotten, and the surface frictionless, under such circumstances he said the friction would have been decreased, and the accident might be ascribed to this cause of affairs.

The board will meet again this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Rebates to the Saloon Keepers.

The Commissioners of Accounts have finished their investigations into the amounts of rebates the city will have to make saloon keepers whose licenses, issued prior to the enactment of the Raines law, had not expired up to July 1, when that law became operative. The amount that the city will have to pay back on account of these licenses is $469,000. Where the money is to come from is not yet been determined. The Raines law did not provide in what fund the rebates should be paid, and the Corporation Counsel has been asked to settle the question.

The Way of the Transgressor.

By Howard Fielding.

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SYNOPSIS.

Mr. J. Woodbury Newcomb, an elderly student of criminology, returning to New-York from a visit to Sing Sing Prison, meets on the train Frank Gleason, Bill Harris, and Jack Pinney, convicts who have just completed their terms of imprisonment, and who mistake Newcomb for a fellow-convict. To draw them out, he assumes the character, and proceeds to tell them the story of his first crime. Frank Gleason then narrates an attempted crime, in which fortune puts him into the position of the rescuer of his intended victim. Bill Harris describes the unsuccessful burglary for which he has been doing time, and Jack Pinney recounts an effort to steal the unlucky ring of Alfonso XII., hung on a statue in a public square of Madrid.

PART V.

The encounter was so deadly close that it did not permit of flight. To turn was to feel a bullet in his back. To surrender meant confession and a prison. It is the peculiar temptation of the ex-convict that the idea of a prison is always in his mind. Though he may be no more prone to violence than the best of men, he is driven to it by the pressing fear of the cell, the unrequited toil, the meagre fare, the loneliness of prison life.

Therefore, daring neither to flee nor to surrender, Jack Pinney sprang upon the man who had risen so mysteriously in his path. He had no hope, for the enormous size of his opponent and the certainty that he was armed, made successful attack almost impossible. How great, then, was Pinney's surprise when his enemy went down at a touch, gasping for mercy as he fell. And, to complete the miracle, Pinney recognized the half-smothered voice, and a moment later, the face of the man beneath him, shining white in the darkness.

"Doc Braydon!" he cried. "In the devil's name, what brought you here?"

This Braydon—called "doctor" for some reason that neither he nor any one else could remember—was an American criminal whom Pinney had known quite intimately in the old days. Upon recognizing him, Pinney leaped to his feet, but Braydon lay upon the stones, still begging for mercy.

"Shut up!" said Pinney, bending over him. "You're all right. Get a grip on yourself. I'm Jack Pinney. Don't you know me?"

It required several minutes for the truth to penetrate Braydon's mind. At last he staggered to his feet, Pinney supporting him with one arm.

"Jack, is it you?" he gasped. "Well, this is awful. I never lost my nerve like that before."

"I was just a bit nervous myself," responded Pinney. "I suppose we're here on the same errand, and I don't mind admitting that it's a ticklish business. But I feel a good deal better now. If the noise that we've made hasn't brought anybody, it's because there isn't anybody to bring. I'm convinced that the job is as easy as it looks, and you and I can do it in a couple of minutes."

"I don't know, Jack," said the other. "If everybody else lets this thing alone, there must be a reason for it. It's got a record."

Pinney laughed. The fears that had so shaken him had vanished when the first danger proved to be not only natural, but of small account. He had also the support of companionship, made stronger by the pleasure of meeting an old acquaintance in a foreign land. The same influence operated to put courage into Braydon, but he was of a superstitious nature, and could not rise superior to the terrors of the ring. He had been driven into the enterprise by the spur of necessity, and had been almost on the point of abandoning it when his encounter with Pinney had so absurdly frightened him.

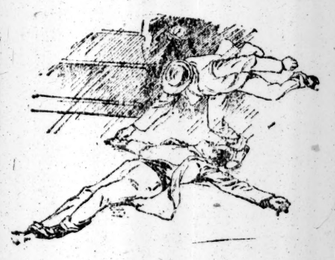
With the encouragement of Pinney's assurance, he prepared to execute his share in the crime in which they had so strangely become partners. Each had provided himself with a noosed and knotted rope for scaling the side of the statue. It was decided by lot that Pinney should ascend by the rope after the noose had been thrown over the head of the image. This was accomplished after several failures, and still there was no sign of discovery by any of the city's nocturnal guardians.

The ascent was easy, but when he came within reach of the ring, Pinney could not, for all his hardihood, stretch forth his hand and grasp it. His former fears returned. He hung there trembling until his strength had almost failed and he was on the point of falling back to the ground. At this moment he heard the voice of his companion whispering excitedly: "Some one is coming!"

Some one cried out upon the corner of the square. The thieves were discovered. Convulsively, Pinney seized the ring and at the same instant he loosed his hold upon the rope. The golden chain broke with the strain thus suddenly put upon it, and the thief fell upon the shoulders of his companion. Both men rolled upon the ground. The ring slipped from Pinney's hand. He heard it tinkle on the stones. Braydon seized it, and sprang up. At that moment the policeman who had discovered them and was running toward the spot fired his revolver. Pinney, who was upon his hands and knees, heard the bullet whistle over his head. Braydon uttered a cry and fell backward, his huge body crashing down upon the flagstones. The ring was in the palm of his open hand as he lay there. Pinney saw it by the light of its own jewels. He bent down and plucked it out of the hand that seemed to him as he touched the flesh to be growing cold already. Then he fled, putting the statue between himself and his pursuer.

Whether he was actually fired upon he did not know. His fears created a perfect fusillade, and at every step he felt the sting of a bullet. But the noise might have been the echo in his brain of the shot that had struck down Braydon, and he was unwounded when at last he paused in a dark and dirty street near the inn where he had lived.

It had been his first intention to remain in Madrid and take his chance of arrest, believing that he was known and that any attempt to leave the city would only make his incarceration sure. The fate of Braydon changed Pinney's plan. It had given him new light upon the possibilities of destiny. He was not more sure that the sun would rise on the morrow than that the power of the ring had directed the bullet which had laid his companion low. The darkness and the distance put marksmanship out of the question. It was a chance shot. Then by the severest logic there was something in the story of the ring. He marveled at his own courage in taking it from Braydon's hand, and, indeed, he credited his escape to his bravery. It was a survival of one of the oldest superstitions that magical dangers are only fatal to those whose hearts yield. Braydon had proved a coward, and had been struck down the instant that his fingers closed upon the ring. Pinney had braved the peril and had been spared. He believed that he should be safe as long as he crushed down fear. If he could get out of Spain, could return to his own land and be among his friends, he felt that his



He Plucked It Out of the Hand That Seemed to be Growing Cold Already.

courage would not desert him. Therefore he resolved to leave the city with all speed.

Hastening to his room in the inn, he gathered up his scanty baggage, and then summoned the landlord, that he might pay his bill. Pinney and the landlord were on terms of mutual understanding, in that each believed the other to be a thief. When, therefore, the landlord learned that Pinney was calling for his bill in the middle of the night, he rightly judged that a successful robbery had been committed. This did not prevent him from taking the money and wishing his guest the best of success upon his journey.

Pinney had decided to put his trust in disguise, and to travel to the coast by train. The first that he could get would start about 5 o'clock, and so he had some hours to wait. After carefully locking the door of his room and screening the window, he sat down by a table and viewed the ring in the light of a candle. It was the most wonderful piece of jeweler's work that he had ever seen. The gems shot forth a thousand glittering rays. It seemed to him that the ring gave more light than the candle. It enchanted his eyes; and though he believed in his heart that it had slain his friend that night and would cost him his life in the end, he would not dream of parting with it till he could transmute its jewels into gold.

How long he remained with his head bent over the ring he could not say. A rough and grating sound startled him. He looked up hastily and saw the landlord of the inn standing by the open door. There was a revolver in his hand and it was pointed at Pinney's head. The thief remained motionless in his chair, staring into the black barrel of the weapon.

The innkeeper closed the door with his left hand. Then he took two steps forward. The muzzle of the revolver was almost touching Pinney's forehead. He pointed down at the ring on the table.

"Where did you get that?" he demanded. "Give it to me!"

His fingers closed over it.

"It is the ring of Alfonso XII.," said Pinney, mechanically. "I took it from the statue."

The innkeeper suddenly held up the ring to the light. Then, uttering an oath, he threw the ring upon the floor and fled from the room.

Not even the death of his friend had so impressed Jack Pinney as did the flight of this man. His face proclaimed him a hardened villain, and he had just proved himself a desperate thief. Yet, though the jewels in the ring were worth a dozen fortunes, he dared not hold it in his hand a moment.

"His cowardice is my gain," was Pinney's thought, as he picked up the ring from the floor. Yet he had grown to fear the trinket as something accursed, and he was inwardly prompted to leave it where it lay.

A moment later he heard the sound of many persons ascending the stairs. A voice spoke in the Spanish language, and Pinney did not grasp the meaning, but the tone was official, and warned him that the police were upon him.

He hastily thrust the ring into the hiding place which he had prepared in the heel of his shoe. No sooner had he regained an upright posture than a little squad of uniformed men forced their way into the room. One of them told him, in Spanish, and then in fairly intelligible English, that he was under arrest. When he assumed an air of innocence, and asked what crime was charged against him, he was informed without delay that he was accused of stealing the ring from the neck of the statue.

They searched him with a great show of care, but Pinney noticed that not one of them tried to find the ring. Incredible as it seemed, he was convinced that each one of them shrank from touching the ill-fated bauble, and wished to shift the curse of it upon some comrade. Failing to find it upon the prisoner, they searched the room in the same cowardly fashion. Naturally the ring was not found.

There was a brief consultation, which resulted in Pinney's being taken before a high police official. He was charged with the crime, but he stoutly protested his innocence. Then he was thrust into a cell, where he remained nearly all day. Finally he was brought once more before the official, who was backed on this occasion by a

A Rough and Grating Sound Startled Him.

much more magnificent personage, whom Pinney took to be a direct representative of the Crown.

The proceedings were conducted in Spanish, and he had little idea of what was done; but at last a minor official took him in charge, and informed him that his guilt had not been proved. It

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THE POLITICAL SCARE NO LONGER OPERATIVE IN STOCKS.

Liquidation Almost Entirely Checked and Prices Continue to Recover—A Good Trading Market Established—Foreign Exchange Lower—A Better Tone to the Money Markets—Time Loans Made on Mixed Collateral—A Late Reaction.

FRIDAY—P. M.

In striking contrast to the sentiment which prevailed a few days ago is the tone of the general conversation which is heard in brokers' offices since the Bryan meeting in Madison Square Garden. Last week every one seemed alarmed over the possibility of the success of the Chicago ticket, and talked as if they really believed there was solid foundation for their fears. To-day the mere supposition that Bryan may be elected, notwithstanding the sentiment against him in the East, is laughed at, and those who make it are ridiculed. There can be no question that "the scare" has been entirely removed from the financial community, and that the market has returned to its normal condition. There may not be a steady appreciation in prices, for the business situation has yet to mend, and before it does so there may be much halting and hesitation. At the same time, a good trading market has been established, and there is no longer a disposition to throw securities over irrespective of values.

Opening prices were fractionally below those of yesterday's close, but strength soon developed, and the advance became general under the lead of Sugar and Manhattan. The highest prices were made about noon, and they were well maintained until the last hour. The buying was largely for the covering of short accounts, although the professional element operated on the long side of the market. A reaction in the last hour carried prices back to a point only fractionally above last night's closing figures. The news of the day was generally favorable. The buying of Burlington, which was pronounced, was stimulated by the declaration of the 1 per cent. dividend yesterday and a belief that it means that the rate for the year is to be 4 per cent. Foreign exchange was heavy, notwithstanding that Friday is usually a day of good demand. It is said that the Syndicate is making no effort to depress the rates, so that the market may be sold to be normal. There was also evidence of grocing ease in the money market. Time loans were made on various periods at 6 per cent, without a gold clause in the contract, and on mixed collaterals. There was also a sharp fall in call money, in the last hour, the bulk of the loaning being done at 5 per cent. to brokers known to be strong. The loans, however, ran until Monday. At the close the rate had fallen to 3 per cent.

To-day's dispatches from there were somewhat reassuring. Senor Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States, has left St. Paul for New-York. The consolidated Gas Company, Ch. Leiter, Gen. Fitzhugh and Western Union are rising. The late reaction cut into gains slightly, but at the close the feeling was fairly steady.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was fairly active. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

The time money market was firm at 6 per cent for all notes. Commercial paper quotations were unchanged. Choice material was offered at 4 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges to-day, $75,289,196; balances, $6,000,000; Sub-Treasury cash balances, $146,181,

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

	Exports.	Imports.
Jan. 1, 1893, to date	$50,674,418	$19,019,528
Jan. 1, 1894, to date	19,924,501	45,917,171
Net exports	$30,749,917	
Net imports, 1895		17,247,981
Net exports to date, 1896		45,917,171

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and heavy. Nominal rates were $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88¾ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87¾ for commercial.

In Continental, rates were quoted at 5.18¾ for francs and 40¼ for marks, both exchanges at 95⅛ and 15⅝ at Baltimore at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, 15c discount; Boston, 15c discount; Philadelphia, 5c discount; Savannah, buying, par; selling, 25c premium; Charleston, buying, par; selling, ¼ premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were generally higher, on a fair volume of trading. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C. C. C. & I. 5s, Gen., R. & R. 5s, 1st...1
Ches. & O. 1st R. & R. 5s, Ohio Short Line 6s, A. 1
Chic. & Ohio 5s, Ref. 1
Chic. & Q. deb 5s, 3 Read. gen. 4s, 1 to 1
ext. 4s, 10 Rich. & Dan. 5s, 1 Rich. & Pet. 5s, 1
Den. & Rio G. 1st 4s, 2 Rio Grande 5s, 1
Det. & Mack. 1st 4s, 1 Wabash 2d 5s, 2
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st 5s, 1 N. Y. & E. 1st...1½
Nor. Pac. 1st gen 5s, 1

DECLINED.

C., I. & E. 1st 6s, 1 Lake S. 1st con. 5s, c...1
E. T., Va. & Ga. div. 5s, 1 Ont. & W. ref. 5s, 3
M., L. S. & W. 1st, 1 St. P., Ed. Southern 1st, 1
Division ...2¼

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, advanced ¼, the 5s, registered, ¼, and 6s, coupon ½. The sales were $4,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 104@104⅛; $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 113, and $10,000 5s, coupon, at 109. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, reg., 1891	93½	
4s, reg., 1907	105	106
4s, c., 1907	106	107
5s, reg., 1904	112¾	113¼
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113¼
6s, cur., 1895	109	110
6s, reg., 1897	104	
Currency 6s, 1898	102	
Currency 6s, 1899	104	
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	

In State securities, $1,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s, small, sold at 75.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week were valued at $2,462,609, against $2,204,044 last week, and $2,079,797 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,176,469, against $2,176,008 last week, and $2,976,245 in the same week last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The sale of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad having been ordered to take place Sept. 23, all holders of the first, second, and third preference income bonds, also of deferred income bonds, are notified that the third installment—$30,000 per $1,000 bond on first, second, and third preference income bonds; $2.50 per share on stock, and $10,000 per $1,000 bond on deferred income bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on the bonds and stock deposited under the plan—is called payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, or J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, not later than Sept. 1.

—The Homestake Mining Company announces that it has declared Dividend No. 217 of 25 cents per share, ($31,250,) making $5,962,500 paid in dividends to date, payable Aug. 25 at the office of the transfer agents, Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute, t. r.	53	53	53	53	−5¼	53	58	100
American Cotton Oil	34	8¾	8½	8½	−¼	8½	9	330
American Cotton Oil pf.	40	40	40	40		39½	41	10
American Express	108	108½	108	108½		103	110	55
Am. Spirits Mfg.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛	5⅝	5⅝	500
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	21	21	21	21	+1¼	19½	22	353
American Sugar Refineries	100½	104⅜	100½	103¼	+1¼	103	103½	55,884
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	98¼	98¼	97¼	98¼		96¾	98	130
Am. Tel. & Cable Company	80	80	80	80				10
American Tobacco	56⅜	57⅜	55⅜	56⅜	−¼	56¼	56½	5,900
A., T. & S. F., all in, paid	10⅞	11½	10⅞	10⅞		10⅜	11	3,930
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	16½	17¼	16½	17	+⅝	16¾	17	3,275
Baltimore & Ohio	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾		15	16	100
Brooklyn Union Gas	78	78	78	78	+1	77½	80	200
Canada Southern	43½	43½	43½	43½		43	43½	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	13	13¼	13	13¼	+⅛	12⅞	13⅝	800
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	88⅝	90	88⅝	90	+1⅝	88⅝	90	19,046
Chicago Gas	53½	54⅜	53½	54⅜	+⅝	53½	54⅝	5,302
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	64½	65¾	64½	65¾	+1⅛	64½	65¾	6,585
Chicago & Northwestern	94½	96¾	94½	96¾	+1⅝	92½	96¾	5,302
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	+⅝	68¾	69¾	5,505
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	23½	24¼	23½	24	+½	23½	24	975
Cleve., Lorain & W. pf.	40	40	40	40				5
Colorado Fuel & Iron	16	16	16	16	−1¼	16	17	250
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+½	13½	14½	100
Consolidated Gas Company	138⅜	143	138⅜	141½	+2½	141	141¾	1,525
Delaware & Hudson	118	117½	117½	117½		117	119¾	284
Del., Lack. & Western	143	144	143	144	+1½	144	147	216
General Electric	24	24⅜	23¾	23⅞		23½	23⅝	3,125
Illinois Central	86¾	86⅞	86¾	86⅝	−¼	86¼	88	50
Lake Erie & Western	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾				50
Lake Erie & Western pf.	72	72	72	72				100
Lake Shore	177	177	177	177				100
Long Island	67	67	67	67		65	70	35
Louisville & Nashville	41¼	42¼	41¾	42¼	+¼	41¾	41¾	6,800
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾		4	4½	400
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf.	9	9	8	8½		8½	9	630
Manhattan Consolidated	74	78¼	74	76½	+2⅝	76½	76¾	11,328
*Metropolitan Traction	87½	87	85	85	+1	85	90	300
Mexican Central	8	8	8	8		7¾	8¼	5
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	57	57	57	57		55	62	250
Minnesota Iron	47	51	45	51	+1	49	50	300
Missouri Pacific	19	19½	19	19½		19	19½	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	19½	20⅜	19½	20		19½	20¼	700
Missouri Pacific	17	17½	17¼	17¼	+⅛	16¾	17¼	125
*National Lead Company	18	18	18	18½	+¼	18	19	600
*National Lead Company pf.	83	83	83	83	+1½	83	85	130
New-England	20	20	20	20				55
New Jersey Central	91½	92¼	91½	92¼		91½	92	960
New-York Central	92	92¾	92	92¾	+⅝	92¼	92¾	341
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	168¾	168¾	168¾	168¾		162	165	50
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	10	10	10	10		9½	10	100
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 2d pf.	23½	23¾	23½	23½	+⅛	23	25	300
N. Y., Sus. & Western	7	7	7	7		6¾	7¾	125
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	16½	17	16½	17	+½	16½	17¾	265
Northern Pacific, 2d in paid	9	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛	9	9¼	1,215
Nor. Pacific, 1st in paid	16	16	15⅞	16	+⅝	15⅞	16	300
Ontario & Western	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	−⅛	12½	12⅝	100
Pacific Mail	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+⅛	17⅝	18	100
Phil. & Reading, 2d in, ad.	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10		9¾	10	100
Phil. & Reading, 3d in	12	12	12	12		12	12	100
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	42	42	42	42	−1⅝	43	45	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	140	141	140¾	141	−1	142	146	288
St. Louis Southwestern	10	10	10	10				100
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17	17½	17	17½		17	18	115
St. Louis & San Francisco	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		7¾	8	300
St. Louis & Omaha pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+1¾	34	35	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	120	125	119	119	−5	118	122	300
Southern Pacific	17¾	17¾	17½	17¾	+⅛	16¾	17¼	200
Southern Railway	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛	7⅝	7¾	100
Southern Railway pf.	19½	20¼	19½	19½		19½	20	450
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞		16¾	17	1,510
Texas Pacific	6	6	6	6		6	6	3,470
Ont. Pacific, t. r.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾		5¾	6	230
U. S. Denver & Gulf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾		1¾	2	1,095
U. S. Cordage pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾		3¾	4	100
United States Leather pf.	17	16¾	16¾	16¾		16¾	17	200
United States Rubber	16	16	14⅝	16	+⅛	15½	16	2,032
Wabash	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾		8¾	9	600
Wabash pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾		13¾	13⅞	870
Western Union Telegraph	77⅜	78⅝	77⅜	78⅛	+⅝	80	92	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾		7¾	7⅞	7,881
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	23	24½	23	24½	+⅜	21½	25	300
Total sales								202,035

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil. 7s	103	103	103	103	2,000
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen 4s	73½	73½	73½	73½	10,000
	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	5,000
	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	10,000
	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	5,000
	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	5,000
Can. So. 2d 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
Canada Southern	103	103	103	103	1,000
Mil. & St. P. 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1,000
Mil. & St. Paul Southwest Div	104	104	104	104	1,000
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st	87½	87½	87½	87½	1,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	79	79	79	79	1,000
Mo., Kans. & Tex 2d	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	5,000
	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	5,000
	50	50	50	50	2,000
No. Pac. Trust 4s	70	70	70	70	2,000
Morris & E. Con Gtd	130	130	130	130	1,000
Morris & Essex 1st	131	131	131	131	1,000
Nash. C. & St. L. Con	111	111	111	111	5,000
	111½	111½	111	111	5,000
Registered	110	110	110	110	2,000
	100	100	100	100	1,000
	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5,000
N. Y. Lack. & W. 1st	111	111	111	111	1,000
N. Y. & N. W. Con 5s	107	107	107	107	1,000
N. Y. Ontario & W. 1st Refunding 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5,000
Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	82	82	82	82	1,000
North R. & Nor. 1st	105	105	105	105	1,000
Oregon S. & Nav. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	20,000
Oregon Short Line 5s	102	102	102	102	3,000
	102½	102½	102½	102½	4,000
Or. & Trans Co gtd 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
Pac. & Eastern 1st	67	67	67	67	2,000
Phila. & Reading 1st Pref Inc	27	27	27	27	1,000
Trust Co certfs 2d instalment paid	27	27	27	27	10,000
Phila. & Reading 2d Pref Inc	12	12	12	12	1,000
Trust Co certfs 2d instalment paid	12	12	12	12	1,000
Rich & Dan'v'e 6s	112	112	112	112	2,000
	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2,000
	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,000
Rio Grande Wn 1st	102	102	102	102	12,000
	65½	65½	65½	65½	1,000
St. L. Southwn 1st	66½	66½	66½	66½	1,000
	66½	66½	66½	66½	2,000
Sav. A. & At. Pass 4s	47	47	47	47	2,000
	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	1,000
Southn Ry 1st 5s	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	1,000
	70	70	70	70	1,000
	70	70	70	70	6,000
	70½	70½	70½	70½	5,000
	70	70	70	70	14,000
	70½	70½	70½	70½	12,000
	70	70	70	70	1,000
	80½	80½	80½	80½	2,000
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	16	16	16	16	14,000
	17	17	17	17	17,000
	16	16	16	16	2,000
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	15	15	15	15	20,000
	15	15	15	15	5,000
	15½	15½	15½	15½	5,000
	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	5,000
	16	16	16	16	5,000
	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	5,000
Union Pac Ext & L F 8s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	1,000
	80	80	80	80	2,000
Wabash 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	1,000
	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5,000
	102	102	102	102	5,000
Wabash 2d 5s	67	67	67	67	2,000
West Shore Gtd 4s	101	101	101	101	10,000
	101	101	101	101	1,000
Registered	103½	103½	103½	103½	10,000
	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	21,000
Wis Cen Co 1st	82	82	82	82	1,000
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st	27	27	27	27	1,000
Trust Co certfs	27	27	27	27	1,000
Wisconsin Cen Co gtd 5s	27	27	27	27	1,000
	27	27	27	27	1,000
Total sales					$1,030,500

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Merchants'	130
American Exchange	165	Metropolis	400
Central National	120	National Union	200
Chatham	280	New-Amsterdam	100
Chemical	4000	New-York County	610
City	500	Nat. Bank N. A.	130
Commerce	200	Park	250
Continental	130	Phenix	100
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	130
Gallatin National	280	Seaboard National	170
Hanover	300	Seventh National	100
Imp. & Traders'	520	State of New-York	105
Manhattan	207.17	U. S. National	170
Market & Fulton	300	Western National	110
Mechanics'	190		

There was a sale of 5 shares of Republic at 139½.

THE CHICAGO SITUATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The situation shows no new features. Everything is waiting for the opening of the Stock Exchange, which, it is thought, will be on Sept. 1. The sub-committee reports that the affairs of the Moores are being looked into thoroughly by experts, and that it will take at least a week or two before any definite statement can be given to the public. A few sales of Biscuit at 67½ are reported, but it is hard to confirm them. Sales are also reported of West Chicago at 90. Lake Street is 14 bid for any part of 500 shares. Metropolitan is said to have been sold at 12.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.	92	
American Bank Note		37
American Grocery 1st		40
American Surety Company		200
American Typefounders' Company	28	38
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	102	105
†Atlantic Trust (new)		188
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company	155	165
†Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	98	103
Broadway & Seventh Avenue		195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	105	
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	111
‡Broadway Surface 2d	102	106
*Brooklyn City Railroad	155	158
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s		70
Brooklyn Elevated	4	6½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s		100½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	57	62
Celluloid Company stock		60
*Central & South American Telegraph	100	110
Central Cross-Town stock	190	
Central Park, North & East River	155	162
Central Trust Company	1020	
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock		1
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	30	
Commercial Cable Company stock	125	145
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	32
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey		21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock		78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	98	102
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	40	50
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	30	95
*Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery		
5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	30	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	335
Ensley Land Company		5
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	180	193
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	740	
Fidelity & Casualty Company	400	
Fort Wayne Gas stock		83
Fort Wayne Gas pf.		83
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.		50
125th St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	109	112
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d		97
Fourth National Bank	160	175
Gallatin National Bank	280	305
Garfield National Bank	450	
Gold & Stock Telegraph	99	102
Grand Rapids Gas stock	50	
Grand Rapids Gas 1st		97
Guaranty Trust Company		400
Hide & Leather National Bank	85	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.		97
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds		99
Herring-Hall-Marvin		3
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	22
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100	
Hudson River Telephone stock	50	
Importers' & Traders' National Bank	525	540
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas 1st	98	103
Int. Nat. & Ill Gas Co. 1st 6s		74
International Ocean Telegraph	90	
Iron Steamboat Co.	3	5
Journeay & Burnham common		40
Kings County Traction		40
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	185
LaFayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	90
La Fayette Gas Co. pf.		95
Lawyers' Surety Company	95	100
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	15	20
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	75	80
Logansport & Wab. Gas stock	57½	63½
Lorillard Company pf.	100	105
†Madison Square Garden stock		15
†Madison Square Garden 2d		72
Manhattan Coal Railroad pf.	160	
†Manhattan Trust Company	135	145
Mechanics' National Bank	195	205
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	104	
Metropolitan Trust Company	295	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	90	98
Michigan Peninsular Car Company		10
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.		50
Mich.-Penn. Car Co. 1st 5s, coupons		93
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	210	225
National Citizens' Bank	120	130
National Bank of Commerce		205
National Shoe & Leather Bank	95	98
National Wall Paper Stock		90
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.		2½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs		2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	25	28
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st 6s	63	68
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	82	85
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	
N. Y. Bleek. & M. R. R. stock	105	112
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co.	35	
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	105	115
New-York Air Brake Company	11	14
New-York Biscuit Company		104
New-York Equitable Insurance Company	950	
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	106	
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	
North Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	98	
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	80	85
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	180	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	69	70
Peoples' Gas Co.	100	105
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.	147	151
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	9½	10
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	120	121
Postal Telegraph & Cable pf.	74	76
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	6	12
Real Estate Trust Company	60	70
Ressof Mining Company bonds		90
Richmond St. Ry'y & Elec. Co. 1st	80	90
Safety Electric Heating & Light Co.	65	70
Second Avenue Railroad stock		160
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s		100
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	185	193
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	84	88
Standard Gas	15	17
Standard Gas pf.	70	71
Standard Gas 1st	95½	100½
Standard Oil Trust	273	
Standard Rope & Twine Mfg. Co.	110¾	114
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.		60
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	85	95
Texas & Pacific Coal stock		48
†Third Avenue Railroad	154	158
Title Guarantee & Trust		283
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf.		10
Tradesmen's National Bank	88	96
Trenton Potteries		8
Troy Directory pf.		95
Union Ferry stock	67	69
Union Ferry 5s	100	114
†Union Railway 1st 5s	10	102
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	65	103
Union Trust	500	
Union Typewriter pf.	57	
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	57	82
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	65	
United Electric Light & Power 1st	70	
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	205	215
United States Trust	1045	
Wagner Car Company	144	149
*Washington Trust Company	180	190
Western Gas Company	50	55
†Western Gas Company bonds	80	84
Worcester Traction		14
*Worcester Traction pf.	82½	85½
Worthington Pump	13	16
*Worthington Pump pf.		65

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, Aug. 7.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Cotton Oil pf.	40	37	39½	+1
Sugar	104½	95	103¾	−6⅝
Tobacco	57⅛	50	56¼	+⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	16¾	15¾	16¾	+1
Atchison pf.	17¾	14⅞	17	+2⅛
Chicago Gas	53½	44⅝	52	−⅛
Northwestern	93½	85¼	92⅝	+3⅞
Burlington	90	83½	89	+3¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	24¼	21½	24¼	+3¼
St. Paul	67½	59⅞	64⅝	+4¾
Rock Island	54¾	49¼	54	+3⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	17¼	14⅝	16	+1⅝
Consolidated Gas	145	133	141½	+7½
Delaware & Hudson	118	114½	117¾	+3⅛
Lackawanna	144	138	144	+3½
Denver pf.	39½	38	39½	+2½
General Electric	24⅜	21½	23⅝	+2⅛
Lacledo Gas	10	8	8½	+1
Lake Shore	179½	174	177	+2
Louisville & Nashville	42¼	38¾	41½	+2¾
Manhattan	80¾	73¾	76⅞	+3⅛
Missouri Pacific	19½	15	17¼	+2¼
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	20¾	14¼	17¼	+2¾
N. J. Central	92¼	87½	92¼	+4¾
N. Y. Central	92¾	88	92¼	+3¾
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	17⅜	12	12	−1¼
Pacific Mail	18½	15½	18¼	+1¾
Reading, 2d in, paid	10¾	8½	10	+1¾
Omaha	34⅜	30⅜	34¾	+3
Southern pf.	20¾	15¾	19⅝	+2⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	17⅜	14	17¼	+2⅜
Union Pacific	6¾	4	5¾	+1⅝
Leather pf.	46¼	41½	45⅜	+3⅝
Rubber	16	14½	16	+1½
Wabash pf.	13⅞	11¾	13⅝	+1⅞
Western Union	78⅜	72⅜	77½	+2⅝
Wheeling & L.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
59 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,125,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
160 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, Aug. 15, 1896.

The sale of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad under the foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered by the final decree entered on the 28th day of July, 1896, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the time limited by [illegible]

$50.00 per Share Bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds.

$2.50 per Share on Stock.

and all of said Bond and Deferred Income Bonds, and Stock deposited under the Plan, are declared forfeited to the Reorganization Committees.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1896, and

[illegible] of such bonds and stock are required [illegible] payment at or before that date. Their [illegible] must be present at the time of making such payment; so that [illegible]

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall St., New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Third and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Bavarian Star Brewing Company

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS ISSUED BY THE KNICKERBOCKER BREWING COMPANY; MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BAVARIAN STAR BREWING COMPANY

Owners of the Third Mortgage Bonds and

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY:

At the request of a majority of all classes of security holders, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee for the reorganization of the affairs of the company, and have organized by the selection of Mr. John E. Searles as Chairman.

The deposit in payment of the May 1st coupons on the first mortgage bonds, and of the coupons since and including August 1st, 1895, on the third mortgage bonds followed by the foreclosure which has been instituted for the foreclosure of the first mortgage, render which the property will shortly be sold, render necessary prompt action for the protection of the rights and property of the security holders.

A preliminary agreement has accordingly been prepared, which will be submitted to depositors, and now be made with the Central Trust Company of New-York.

The committee reserves the right to reject all deposits of securities not made on or before August 24th, 1896.

By the terms of the preliminary agreement the right is reserved to all depositors of securities to withdraw the same on payment of a pro-rata share of the expenses up to the date of withdrawal, in the event of reorganization when announced by the committee is not satisfactory to them. Dated New-York, August 31, 1896.

JOHN E. SEARLES,
ISAAC DANENHOWER,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Counsel.

PUBLICATION BY THE ORIENTAL BANK of the City of New-York of the money remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892 of the State of New-York:

W. L. Covert, Fair Haven, N. J., July, 1888 ..... $63.90
E. V. Cogan, New-York City, January, 1891 ..... 50.42
D. S. Dowling, New-York City, January, 1891 ..... 55.11
David Hopson, 19 Second St., January, 1890 ..... 380.91
M. Schwal & Co., 229 Church St., November, 1872 ..... 60.38
Estate of James H. Sackett, 55 Chrystie St., June, 1880 ..... 51.13
Katz & Weiner Bros., 459 Broome St., January, 1868 ..... 70.87
Nelson G. Ayres, Cashier of the Oriental Bank of New-York City, in the State of New-York and County of New-York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief. NELSON G. AYRES.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 1896. JOS. E. REHOE.
Notary Public, (No. 12.) New-York County.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 53, Drexel Building, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1896.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

46	1336,	1584,	1702,	2103,	2356,	2707,
88,	1387,	1585,	1830,	2120,	2449,	2930,
91,	1395,	1589,	1846,	2126,	2457,	2969,
103,	1402,	1613,	1862,	2124,	2468,	2986,
121,	1417,	1625,	1890,	2128,	2469,	2923,
220	1459,	1666,	1879,	2132,	2534,	3056,
321,	1482,	1667,	1934,	2135,	2585,	3157,
415,	1520,	1687,	1937,	2170,	2632,	3148,
422,	1529,	1756,	1945,	2186,	2671,	3217,
1425,	1531,	1719,	1947,	2189,	2728,	3252,
1558,	1558,	1767,	1965,	2231,	2753,	3266,
1246,	1562,	1777,	2043,	2246,		

As the numbers of the eight-two bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

GOOD PROFITS.
Attractive Market.
FRED H. SMITH,
8 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
Write or call for market letter.
Commission 1-16. Moderate Margin.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
124 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
60 shs. 19th Ward Bank.
25 shs. 50 Avenue R. R. Co.
$5,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fund 6 p. c. bds. 1914.
15 shs. Jamaica Water Co.

PROPOSALS.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
New-York, Aug. 6, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR ESTIMATES FOR BUILDING AN AMBULANCE STATION AND VACCINE LABORATORY ON SEVENTEENTH STREET, COMMENCING ABOUT 275 FEET EAST OF AVENUE C, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR ESTIMATES FOR BUILDING AN AMBULANCE STATION AND VACCINE LABORATORY ON SEVENTEENTH STREET, COMMENCING ABOUT 275 FEET EAST OF AVENUE C, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, will be received by the Commissioners of the Health Department, at their office, Criminal Court Building, Centre, White, Elm and Franklin Streets, until 12:30 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of August, 1896, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read by said Commissioners.

Any person making an estimate for the above work shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope to the head of said Health Department, inclosed in

"ESTIMATES FOR BUILDING AN AMBULANCE STATION AND VACCINE LABORATORY ON SEVENTEENTH STREET, COMMENCING ABOUT 275 FEET EAST OF AVENUE C, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,"

and also with the name of the person or persons presenting the same and the date of its presentation.

Any bidder for this contract must be known to be engaged in and well prepared for the business, and must have satisfactory testimonials to that effect; and the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give security for the performance of the contract by sureties of their bond, with two sufficient sureties, each in the penal sum of $250.

Bidders are required to submit their estimates upon the following express conditions, which shall apply to and be a part of every estimate received:

1st. Bidders must satisfy themselves by personal examination of the location of the proposed work, and by such other means as they may prefer, as to the accuracy of the estimates, and shall not at any time after the submission of their estimate dispute or complain of the statement of quantities, nor assert that there was any misapprehension in regard to the nature or amount of the work to be done.

2d. Bidders will be required to complete the entire work to the satisfaction of the Health Department and in accordance with the plans and specifications of the contract and the plans therein referred to. No extra compensation beyond the contract amount will be allowed for the work before mentioned, which shall be actually performed, at prices thereof, to be specified by the lowest bidder, shall be due or payable for the entire work.

3d. Bidders will state in their estimates a price for the whole of the work to be done in conformity with the approved form of contract and the specifications attached thereto, for which sum they will bind themselves to execute the work before mentioned, which shall be actually performed, at prices thereof, to be specified by the lowest bidder, shall be due or payable for the entire work.

4th. Bidders will state in their estimates a price for the whole of the work to be done in conformity with the approved form of contract and the specifications attached thereto, for which sum they will bind themselves to execute the work before mentioned, which shall be actually performed, at prices thereof, to be specified by the lowest bidder, shall be due or payable for the entire work.

5th. Bidders will state in their estimates the time within which they will be ready to commence and complete the work, and that it be accepted and executed.

6th. Bidders are required to state in their estimates their places of residence and the names of all persons interested with them therein; and if no other person be so interested, the estimate shall distinctly state the fact; also that the estimate is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same work, and that it is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and also, that no member of the Common Council, head of a department or chief of any bureau of the Corporation, or officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof; and, if any bidder is a corporation, that the same shall be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party making the estimate that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true. Where more than one person is interested, it is proper that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders of the City of New-York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person or persons making the estimate, they will become bound with him or them as sureties for the faithful performance and that if said person or persons shall omit or refuse to execute the contract, they will pay to the Corporation of the City of New-York any difference between the sum to which said person or persons would be entitled on its completion and that which said Corporation or the Health Department may be obliged to pay to the person to whom the contract may be awarded at any subsequent letting, the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work to be done by the bidder making default, as aforesaid. Each estimate shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation in writing, of each of the persons signing the same that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New-York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of the contract, and stated in the proposals, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety or otherwise; and that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith, and with the intention to execute the bond required by law. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered to be approved by the Comptroller of the City of New-York after the award is made and prior to the signing of the contract.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the National banks of the City of New-York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money to the amount of five per centum of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract. Such check or money must not be inclosed in the sealed envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the estimate box, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk and found to be correct. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder fails to execute or neglect, within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and retained by the City of New-York as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, but if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid the amount of his deposit will be returned to him by the Comptroller.

No estimate will be accepted from or contract awarded to any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

Bidders are requested, in making their bids or estimates, to use the blank prepared for that purpose by the Department, a copy of which, together with the form of the agreement, including specifications, and showing the manner of payment for the work, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all estimates not deemed beneficial to or for the public interest.

Contract and specifications and blank forms for bids or estimates obtained, by application to the Secretary of the Board, at his office, Criminal Court Building, Centre, White, Elm, and Franklin Streets, New-York.

CHARLES G. WILSON,
GEORGE B. FOWLER, M. D.,
ALVAH H. DOTY, M. D.,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Commissioners.

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT, 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Aug. 13th.—Attention is invited to the advertisements in The City Record calling for estimates for furnishing the Fire Department with chestnut telegraph poles and bedding. Full information as to the description of the articles to be furnished can be obtained by applying to the Secretary at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, as above. CARL JUSSEN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,438,033.41 OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. GOLD BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until

MONDAY, THE 17th DAY OF AUGUST, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following-described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit:

$400,000 00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, at Third Avenue, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1916.

903,904 28 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, known as "Schoolhouse Bonds," the principal payable Nov. 1, 1914.

95,115 33 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, Sanitary Improvement, Schoolhouse Bonds, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1915.

150,000 00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for new grounds and buildings for the College of the City of New-York, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1914.

25,000 00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for the payment of awards, costs, charges, and expenses certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1910.

45,000 00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for the construction of the New East River Bridge, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.

148,000 00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for the Improvement of Public Parks, Parkways, and Drives in the City of New-York, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.

100,000 00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for repaving roads, streets, and avenues in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.

23,964 92 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for acquiring land, &c., for a Public Park between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets and First Avenue and the East River, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.

20,518 88 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for acquiring land, &c., for a Public Park in the Twelfth Ward, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.

1,200,000 00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for the payment of State Taxes for the support of the insane, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1915.

This stock is exempt from Taxation, under the authority of Chapter 3, Laws of 1896.

312,500 00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, known as Additional Water Stock of the City of New-York, the principal payable Oct. 1, 1915.

This stock is exempt from Taxation by the City and County of New-York, under the authority of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted September 3, 1883.

The principal of and the interest on the above-described Bonds and Stock are payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard, weight and fineness, at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and then indorsed, and addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF Three Battleships for the United States Navy.
Navy Department, Washington, D. C., June 25, 1896.—Under authority conferred by the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved June 10, 1896, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1896, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for the construction by contract, for the United States Navy, of three vessels, exclusive of armament, which vessels are, for the purposes of this advertisement, designated as Battleships Nos. 7, 8, and 9. Three sea going, coast-line battleships of about 11,000 tons displacement each. All iron or steel bolts, and their accessories, required for use in the construction of said vessels, excepting such as may be required for special purposes hereinafter mentioned, will be furnished by the Government, but the contractor is to furnish all rivets and other fastenings, and drill, tap, and fit all holes for rivets and other fastenings used in connection with the hull framing, to the entire satisfaction of the inspectors, and to place, and secure to the vessels, in accordance with the plans and specifications, all of the armor, including that used in the construction of the turrets, barbettes, conning towers and ammunition tubes, and protection for the guns and loading positions. The contracts will provide that all the expenses of all plans relating to preliminary additional accessory plans required by the contract. Said vessels are to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications provided or adopted by the Secretary of the Navy. A circular containing the principal features of the said vessels and their machinery, and enumerating the requirements with which the plans and specifications therefor provided by bidders should comply, has been prepared, and copies of the same may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Plans and specifications for the construction of said vessels may be seen and examined at the department during and after Aug. 15, 1896, but forms of proposals containing general statement of provisions to be included in the contract for each vessel will be prepared and may be obtained at any time after said date, on application to the department, where all information essential to bidders can also be obtained. Said vessels must be completed within three years from the dates of the respective contracts, and PAYMENTS will be made on the Government bonds in equal installments as the work progresses upon bills duly certified, from which 10 per cent. will be reserved to be paid on the full and final completion of the respective contracts. Proposals restricted to one vessel will be received "from every American shipbuilder and other person who shall show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that within three months after date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake. The evidence thus required must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the department in advance. Each proposal must include the construction of both the vessel and her machinery, complete in all respects, as required by the plans and specifications, and a contract will be made separately for each vessel, including hull and machinery. Bidders who may desire to offer to construct two of said vessels may embrace both in one proposal, the price of each being given separately, and may propose separately for one or two vessels under one or both of the two classes of proposals, as specified in the aforesaid circular. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified check payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the checks of successful bidders shall become the property of the United States in case they shall fail to enter into the requisite contract and to furnish the requisite security on the acceptance of their proposals. The amount of such check must be at least $80,000 with a proposal for one vessel, and $100,000 with a proposal for two vessels. All checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted will, on the award of the contracts, be returned to them; the check of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract has been duly entered into and the requisite security furnished. Every successful bidder will be required to enter into a formal contract by Oct. 8, 1896, for the faithful performance of the work, and to give a satisfactory bond for such performance in a penal sum equal to 15 per cent. of the amount of his bid. Bidders must be prepared to furnish, in accordance with forms which will be furnished on application to the department, inclosed in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for the construction of battleships." The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as in his judgment, the interests of the Government may require. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and finishing a laundry building for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., Monday, Aug. 17, 1896, to John McAneerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Plans and specifications may be seen and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of J. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., or of Dr. A. E. Macdonald, General Superintendent of the Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by bonds of two sureties, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer if accepted.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING AT EAST DUBUQUE AND IN GALENA RIVER, Ill.—U. S. Engineer Office, Rock Island, Ill., August 14, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., AUGUST 29, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,209 Broadway, 35th Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

VERY MODERATE SPECULATION, WITH PRICES EASIER.

Business Mainly Local Scalping and Switching—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull and Lower—Provisions Lower and Quiet—Cotton Active and Unsettled—Coffee More Active and Easier.

The bulk of the trading in grain was in the way of scalping and switching, with prices influenced by the weakness West and the close weak at a slight decline. Provisions were lower and very quiet. Cotton was unsettled and active, with a late decline on reports of rains in the South. Coffee was more active and lost a few points on local realizing.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	21¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	28¼@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.95 @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.25 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8 3-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.00 @ 8.75
Lard, Western steam	3.85 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	16 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	5 @ 5⅛
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10¾@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6¾@ 7¾
Copper, lake	10.80 @10.85
Lead	2.75 @ 2.80

WHEAT—Contracts were less active and again irregular, with trading chiefly switching between September and December, while the West was lower and cables firmer, closing weak at ½c decline; spot was dull at ½c decline; sales, 8,000 bushels of No. 2 Northern, on private terms. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 31½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York, at 1½c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Hard Duluth, 3½c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence none; from Atlantic ports, 6,046 bushels; receipts, 34,125 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 181,643 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were almost neglected, and closed weak at ½@¾c decline, following the West....Spot was ½@¾c lower and very quiet; sales, 50,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, at 1⅝@1¾c over September, free on board, afloat, and 10,000 bushels 2 yellow, at 30@30¼c delivered....Receipts, 74,125 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 223,823 bushels....Clearances hence, 6,505 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 121,149 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and firm at ⅛c advance, following the West....Spot were more active and held higher.....Sales, 84,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25c, for new; No. 3 white at 22½c. No. 2 white, clipped at 26c, with 50,000 bushels for export on private terms; No. 3 white, clipped, at 25c, No. 2 mixed, 21¾@21¾c, rejected white, 22c; rejected mixed, 20c; No. 2 Chicago, 22½c; track mixed, 21@23c; track white, 21@25c, for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 97,800 bushels; exports, 1,895 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August		@ ..	61⅞
September	1,097,000	62 @62⅞	63
October		@ ..	63
November	10,000	64¼@64⅜	64½
December	965,000	64⅝@65 3-16	64⅝
May	30,000	68⅝@69⅜	68⅝
Total	2,100,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August		@ ..	28½
September	50,000	28⅛@28 13-16	28⅝
October	20,000	29¼@29⅝	29¼
December	90,000	30¼@30⅝	30¼
May	10,000	32⅝@32¾	32¾
Total	355,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	15,000	20⅛@21	20⅛

FLOUR—Market very quiet with prices ruling as before. Sales, 6,800 bbls....Arrivals, 6,400 bbls and 10,208 sacks; exports, 5,198 bbls and 2,585 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 34,133 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.40@$2.75.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; Western quoted at 33¾c, free on board.

RYE—Since entirely nominal; Western at 37c, free on board; No. 1 at 37¾c, free on board. Sales, 17,500 bushels No. 2 Toledo, 37¼c, free on board, and 250,000 bushels Western, 31@32½c, cost, freight and insurance, Buffalo.

CANAL—Dull and steady at 77c, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.45; cut, $3.10@$3.80; granulated, $3@$3.35; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

FEED—Dull and steady....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lbs, 50@52½c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Nothing of interest transpired; the amount of business transacted was limited, still there were a moderate number of orders in the market, but none of them were placed. There were buyers of prime Summer yellow at 22½c, but sellers continued steady in their views at 23c; off-grade yellow was quiet, but quoted unchanged and steady at 22½c; crude oil was dull, but steady at 19@20c for prime....LARD OIL was dull, but firm at 29@31c for prime....LINSEED OIL was quiet and unchanged at 21@32c for American and 30c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Aug. 14.—Oil—No quotation for option. Standard's price, $1.04.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The markets at the West were weaker; there was some selling by "longs" to realize profits, and packers also were sellers, resulting in a general decline, closing at the bottom prices of the day, and easy; lard were unchanged to 2½c lower; pork was 5@7½ points lower, and bacon 2¼@7½ points lower. Estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for to-morrow, 6,000 head.

LARD—There was a quiet market at the West and prices declined slightly, closing easy at unchanged prices to 2½ points decline. August closed at 3.82½c nominal; September at 3.30@3.35c, closing at 3.30c bid; December at 3.40@3.50c, closing at 3.40c bid; January at 3.65@3.70c, closing at 3.65c asked. Here the market was quiet but steady; cash closed at 3.60c bid. City steam steady; sales, 100 tcs at 3.25c; refined in limited demand; sales, 500 tcs; Continental at 4.15c; South American at 4.00c; Brazil, kegs, 5.75c....Compound at 4¾@4¾c.

PORK—The Western market was weaker. There were fairly free offerings and prices declined 5@15 points, closing easy. August closed at $8.55; September, $8.37½@8.37½, closing at $8.50 asked; October, $8@8.10, closing at $8 bid; January at $6.97½@7.02½, closing at $6.97½ asked. Here the market was quiet but steady; sales, 200 bbls....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $8@$8.25 for old and $8.50@8.75 for new; family mess, $10@$11; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—There were free offerings by packers in the market at the West and prices declined 2½@7½ points, closing easy. August closed at 6.25c; September, 6.27½@6.37½, closing at 6.25c bid; October at 5.35@6.45, closing at 5.35c asked; January at 5.47½@5.52½c, closing at 5.47½ asked.

CUTMEATS—The demand for city meats was slow, but prices were quoted unchanged....City pickled bellies, 12 lb average, loose, 4¾@5c; 10-lb average, loose, 5½c; pickled hams, 9¾@10c; pickled shoulders, 3½@3¾c.

BEEF—Dull trade; prices unchanged....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; city, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $12@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $9@$9; city extra, India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Market dull; prices nominal; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14@$15 here.

LOINS—Were at steady prices....Bacon, 4¾@c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 4¾c; 140 lb, 4¾c; 120 lb, 4¾c; pigs, 5@5½c....Receipts at the West, 29,985 head; last year, 32,737 head. Chicago—Receipts, 14,000 head; 5@10c higher; $2.60@$3.55, left over, 5000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,500 head; scarce; $2.40@$3.80. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,720 head; 5c higher; $2.80@$3.25. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,500 head; active; $3.10@$3.35. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,014 head; $2.25@$3.05. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $2.50@$3.05. Omaha—Receipts, 2,200 head; 5c higher; $2.70@$3.10.

TALLOW—A fairly steady market was reported. A sale of 50 hhds prime city was reported at 3c, but as a rule melters would not shade 3 1-16c. Country was quiet, but steady, at 3@3⅛c.

STEARINE—The market for oleostearine was weaker, and at the concession city refiners took 100,000 lbs at 4c....Lard stearine was nominal at 4¼@4½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened steady at unchanged prices to 5 points advance, and closed barely steady at unchanged prices to 15 points decline, with fair local realizing. Havre was steady at partly ¼f advance, and Hamburg quiet at ¼@1 pfennig gain....Spot Rio dull and easy at 10¾c for No. 7; sales, 700 bags Maracaibo and 200 bags Santos, on private terms. Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 250 bags at, 9.15c; March, 1,750 bags at 9.15c; May, 500 bags, at 9.15c; total, 2,500 bags. Between Call and Close—August, 750 bags at 10.05c. 2,000 bags at 10c; September, 500 bags at 9.85c, 500 bags at 9.80c, 500 bags at 9.75c, 1,500 bags at 9.70c; October, 500 bags at 9.35c, 500 bags at 9.30c; December, 500 bags at 9.10c; March, 250 bags at 9.15c, 1,000 bags at 9.10c; May, 500 bags at 9.15c, 1,500 bags at 9.05c; total, 10,500 bags. Exchange—65 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags October for August; 90 points paid to exchange 500 bags March for August. September, 250 bags at 9.70c, and December, 250 bags at 9.10c, sold together. Total for day, 16,300 bags.

Closing prices: January, 9.05@9.10c; February, 9.05@9.15c; March, 9.05@9.10c; April, 9@9.10c; May, 8.90@9.05c; June, 9@9.05c; July, 9@9.05c; August, 9.00@10c; September, 9.65@9.70c; October, 9.30@9.35c; November, 9.10@9.20c; December, 9.05@9.10c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	249,591
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	9,519
Total stock in New-York to-day	240,072
Total stock in Baltimore	9,986
Deliveries yesterday	283— 9,083
Total stock in New-Orleans	7,779
Arrivals S. S. Campana	18,489
	26,268
Deliveries yesterday	71—26,197
	35,280
Total stock in United States	275,352
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 13	103,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Aug. 13	8,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Aug. 13	93,000
Afloat from Victoria to Aug. 13	8,000
	212,000
Total	487,352
Same time 1895	530,694
Same time 1894	423,070

COTTON.

Contracts were very unsettled, and, after advancing 17@18 points on fair foreign buying, declined 9@10 points on reports of rains in the South, with August closing at 6 points loss and other months 8@9 points up, and a fairly active local trade reported. Liverpool was steady at 19@11 points advance. Spot was quoted up 3-16c, but without sales....Mailing Gulf, 8 7-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
August	7.73@7.75	7.80	7.81	5,100
September	7.53@7.55	7.64	7.53	7,600
October	7.40@7.42	7.52	7.38	33,000
November	7.57@7.58	7.70	7.56	18,600
December	7.62@7.63	7.74	7.62	65,400
January	7.65@7.66	7.77	7.64	94,900
February	7.69@7.71	7.81	7.70	5,600
March	7.74@7.75	7.86	7.74	5,800
April	7.78@7.80	7.82	7.76	600
Total sales				226,800

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 4,300 bales, against 442 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The market has a little steadier tone on strictly choice marks of domestic marrow beans, and it is difficult to buy such below $1.15. Country advices have come a little stronger, which have stimulated a little firmer holding, but the movement of stock is not much larger as yet. Small white beans are having dull sale, but are held generally at $1 for best quality. A few more lots of red kidney have been sold for export at $1.05, free on board. Other varieties are dull. Green peas in buyers' favor, but Scotch are steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.12½@$1.15; do, medium, 97½@$1.01; do, pea, $1; do, white kidney, $1.20@$1.25; do, Scotch soup, $1.00@$1.05; do, red kidney, $1.05; do, yellow eye, $1.17½; do, lima, California, $1.95; green peas, bolls, 70@72½c; do, bags, 65@67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75c; do, bags, 65@67½c.

BUTTER—Market firm, but demand less active and prices uncertain. Receipts, 2,000 packages; creamery, 16@16½c; extra, 16c; State creamery, 11½@16c; State dairy, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8@11c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Prices firm, with a very good demand on export account. Sales, large, full cream, 6¾@7¾c; small, new, 6¾@7½c; part-skims, new, 2@5½c.

EGGS—Demand slow and prices easy....State, 13½@14½c; Western, 11¼@12c; do, case, $2@$2.40.

FRU

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Details of the Various Offerings in the Auction Room.

Mr. Charles H. Easton has sold for Ottinger & Korn, to an investor, the five-story building 542 Pearl Street, 25.4 by 100.3.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. William M. Ryan sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Morris Weil, at $12,675, the three-story brick tenement 134 Rivington Street, north side, about 35 feet east of Norfolk Street, 22 by 78, and use of three-foot wide alley to Norfolk Street.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Caroline B. Post, at $17,440, the four-story brownstone dwelling 158 East Sixteenth Street, south side, 180 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.5. He also sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John Parsons, at $1,300, a plot, 100 feet square, on the northwest side of King's Bridge Road, adjoining lands of J. C. Synder. In foreclosure also, he sold to Frederick Pfeiffer, at $11,850, the two-story frame dwelling, with plot 50 by 100, on the east side of Eleventh Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Union Avenue, west side, near One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for a four-story brick public school; to the City of New-York, owner; cost, $100,000.

No. 1,959 Washington Avenue, for a five-story brick stable, by Lauhera M. Bolster, owner; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, north side, 255.7 feet east of Washington Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, by Otto Selke, on lot of 100 Union Avenue, owner; cost, $25,000.

No. 1,231 Intervale Avenue, by David Ballantyne, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $700.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, by J. F. Mienke, Clayton Dingvill, N. Y. owner, alterations to a seven-story brick tenement and store; cost, $900.

No. 311 East Fourteenth Street, by the City of New-York, owner, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $800.

No. 44 West Forty-sixth Street, by Mary L. W. B. Davis of 21 West Fourteenth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; cost, $5,000.

No. 54 East Forty-first Street, by John M. Lockwood of Pittsburg, Penn., owner, G. F. Nolte, lessee, alterations to a three-story brick stable; cost, $800.

No. 24 West Thirty-fourth Street, by W. N. Goddard of 160 Fleecker Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick clubhouse; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 14.

[illegible] AV, w s, 107.4 ft s of High Bridge St, 50x114; Franz Ganzo to Benjamin J. Edsall..... $1

257-259 ST, 54; East; Philip M. Lecklin, referee, to Benjamin Norton..... 6,725

1757 Amsterdam Av, s e corner of Cedarcliff; A. DeSaxlee, Frank P. Lockwood and others to Lydia E. Mander..... 1

31 AV, e s, 75 ft s of 91st St, 15x100; Frank P. Lockwood and wife to Asabel G. Kidd and others..... 1

ST. JENNINGS ST, s s, Lot 696, map of Section C, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to John C. Alley..... 100

185 Division, s e corner of Webster Av, 50x100; The Northern Improvement Company to Stephen J. Mitchell and wife..... 1,880

127 ST, n s, 415 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.4; Mary E. Miley, William T. Schiefflin..... 1

220 ST, n s, corner of 46th St, 25x75; Peter R. Goelet, referee, to Lachlan G. Macgregor..... 25,700

147 ST, s s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av; Wheeler Fowell to Edward B. Jenks..... 15,000

147 ST, 547 West; same to John H. Mayer..... 15,000

207 ST, 65 and 67 West; Mary C. Curtis and another to Frederick Glazier..... 1

BROADWAY, w s, corner of 42d St, 98.8x100; Charles S. Olmsted, referee, to Henry A. Rogers..... 60,000

WOOSTER ST, 175; Jean F. Mermoud and wife to Elias Kempner..... 30,000

167TH St, s s, 325 ft e of Avenue B, 25x100; Peter R. Goelet, referee, to Magdalena Ernst..... 13,500

25TH ST, s w s, 575 ft s e of 6th Av, 50x98.9; in exhibit, being s w corner of 25th and 26th St; James Stout and another to Dakota Company..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas W. Pearsall and another, trustees, to James N. Stout..... 975,000

76 ST, s s, 431 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; Michael W. Larencon and wife to Clarence Foster..... 1

21 AV, w s, 25.4 ft n of 58th St, 25x75; Louise Knoblock to William Kemmerer..... 1

87TH ST, 305 East; Agnes J. Fitzpatrick and others to Ferdinand A. Siegler et al..... 6,400

88TH ST, 306 East; Agnes J. Fitzpatrick and others to Sebastian [illegible]..... 6,475

88TH St, 108 and 110 East; Mary A. O'Connor to Agnes J. Fitzpatrick and others..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 50 ft n of 103d St, 22x100; Florence A. Foster to [illegible]..... 1

96TH ST, 45 West; Mark H. Elsner to David L. Elsner and another..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; David L. Elsner and wife to Fremont Lawrence..... 26,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 250.5 ft n of Tremont Av, 27.6x80x25x98.8; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Gertrude Schwarze..... 3,100

30TH ST, 222 to 424 East; David Gerber to Moses K. Wallach et [illegible]..... 1

11TH AV, s e corner of 26th St, 25x98.4x25.3x irregular; Anna A. Jones to John A. Davidson..... 59,000

3D AV, 2,267; William B. Anderson, referee, to Gustavus D. Julian..... 6,500

107TH ST, n s, 73 ft w of 2d Av, 33x100.11; Henry Michaels and wife to Anna Michaels..... 21,000

UNION AV, 650; Eugene H. Hammond to Emil Fischer..... 100

202D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Public Drive, or Boulevard, 65x100; Thomas Frazier and wife to Robert Smith..... 32,500

TRAVERS ST, s s, 25 ft e of Decatur St, 20.10x104.6x30.3x112.6; Joseph S. Cleaney and others to Sarah C. Miller..... 2,400

LOT 75, Block 995, and other lots on tax map of 23d Ward; José N. Casanova and wife to George W. McGaffey, Vice President of First National Bank of Phillipsburg, Penn.; 7-69 part..... 1

Recorded Leases.

COHEN, Bernard, and another to George Ehret; ess of 100th Av, 23.4 ft n of Flat 12, map of Dyckmann, 100x105.8, 5 years..... $1,700 $2,159

PLUMSTEAD, Hobart, to Mathilda A. Purdon, e s of West 90th St, 8 years..... 1,500

JOSKE, Albert, to John W. Butler, 216 Washington St, 3 years..... 1,300

SAME to John Ehrgott's Washington St, 3 years..... 1,300

ROSY, William, to Nathan Strom; n s of Cherry St, 40 ft w of Oliver St, 5 only..... 900

VALENTINE, Robert to Family Horowitz, 71 East 87th St, 3 1-2 years, per year..... 12

Recorded Mortgages.

MOSS, John S., to the Northern Improvement Company, n s of Ford St, 370 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years..... $217

SAME to Sands & Co., to the Nassau Bank; 18 leases, 3 months..... 12,000

DE MIRANDA, Lucinda G., to John H. Selmes; n e corner of 46th St and 2d Av, 3 years..... 10,000

SAME to Roumet R. Olcott, referee; same property, 3 years..... 15,420

BRANDT, Louisa, to Marie Stoeser; s s of 84th St, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 3,000

DAVIDSON, John A., and wife to the West Side Bank of New-York; n e corner of 26th St and 11th Av, (note.) 1 year..... 12,500

DELAFIELD, Augustus F., and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; s e of 4th Av, 61.8 ft s of 28th St, 3 years..... 80,000

FRANZ, Mary, and husband to the United States Savings Bank of New-York; w s of Kepler Av, 50 ft n of 168th St, 5 years..... 1,500

FOSTER, Florence A., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 52th St, 451 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 10,000

FRIEDLAND, Eva, and Harris Wilkin to David Kolansky and Harris Fine; 34 Hester St, lease, 6 months..... 600

GALLAGHER, William W., to Lewis Z. Bach; s s of 70th St, 291 ft e of 1st Av, also s s of 70th St, 317 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 433

FUCHS, Emil, to Eugene H. Hammond; 680 Fulton Av, installments..... 1,850

HUCHES, Michael, and wife to Frederick G. Moore; s w corner of Avenue A and 81st St, demand..... 2,000

JARMES, Josephine B., and husband, to Henry G. Goodale; n s of 14th Av, Lot 516, map of Wakefield, 1 year..... 400

KEMPNER, Elias, to Jean F. Mermoud; 155 Wooster st, 3 years..... 22,000

MANDEL, Isaac, to Frank P. Lockwood and others; n e s of 178th St, 150 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 1 year..... 1,000

MITCHELL, Stephen J., and wife to the Northern Improvement Company; s s of 183d St, 250 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years..... 658

SAME to same; s s of 183d St, 225 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years..... 658

NORZ, Benjamin, to Katharina Linck; 347 East 157th St, 4 years..... 3,000

RABY, William, to Michael A. Rofrano; 218 East 73d St, 1 year..... 8,000

SAME to same; 92 and 94 Cherry St, 1 year..... 7,000

ST. JAMES COMPANY to Thomas W. Pearsall and Everett P. Wheeler, as trustees, &c.; s w corner of Broadway and 26th St, bonds..... 925,000

STEGMAYER, Charles, and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s e of 82d St, 600 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 22,000

SCHWARZE, Gertrude, to Title Guarantee Company; w s of Southern Boulevard, 322.11 ft n of Tremont Av, demand..... 2,000

STOUT, James N., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s w corner of Broadway and 26th St, 8 years..... 1,200,000

STOUT, James N., to Thomas W. Pearsall and Everett P. Wheeler, as trustees; s w corner of Broadway and 26th St, 2 years..... 123,000

SMITH, Kate, to Judson S. Todd; n s of 122d St, 132.6 ft e of Boulevard; also, n s of 102d St, 500 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 49,500

SAME to Thomas Frazier; same property, (two mortgages,) demand..... 13,000

SAME to Charles Frazier & Co.; n s of 102d St, 100 ft e of Boulevard, demand..... 5,000

SCHOPPER, Henry, to Carrie S. Weiss; s w corner of Clinton Av and Lebanon St, 1 year..... 2,000

VILL, John E., and wife to James I. Corsa; s s of Jennings St, Lot 696, map of Section C, Vyse estate, 3 years..... 2,800

SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; same property, installments, 1 year..... 1,075

MERRITT, Samuel H., and wife, and Blanche V. Talbert to Newbury D. Lawton; e s of Jerome Av, 258.1 ft e of Van Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 3,500

SAME to same; e s of Jerome Av, 236.7 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRADY, John J., and Andrew Lemon to Adelia J. Walgrove and others, executors, &c..... $1,000

COHEN, Samuel M., to Richard H. L. Tousey..... 38,216

HAYDEN, Daniel, to Edward C. Prescott..Nominal

HAYES, Amelia, to Edward V. Burton..... 2,283

JORDAN, Cornelius J., to Julia E. Campbell..... 23,000

ROWENHOVEN, Luke, to Cortlandt de P. Field and another, trustees..... 6,000

MOELLER, John, executor of Maria Moller, to John Moeller..... 1,700

OLOUFF, Emmet R., referee, to John H. Selmes..... 15,189

SELMES, John H., to John H. Selmes and another, trustees..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Sara Wells-Kaiser..... 7,500

THE BROOKLYN HOSPITAL to Annie McFeat..... Nominal

Lis Pendens.

13TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x103.3; Jacob Herman against Max Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

57TH ST, 433 West; Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York against Amy K. Hiller, individually and as administratrix, (foreclosure of two mortgages.)

RIVER AV, s s, 1 ft e of land of Hudson River Railroad Company, adjoining land of Ann W. Cromwell, contains about 4½ acres; same against Mary E. Stone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

3D ST, s s, 185.6 ft e of Broadway, 24.6x98.9; Peter F. Mackenzie against the standard Piano Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

1ST AV, s w corner of 96th St, 20.1 ft to 95th St, x140; same against James McCaughran and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LAIRLOAD AV, n s, 25 ft e of Main Av, 50x100; same against George Burchill and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SEAVIEW AV, n e corner of Central Av, 25x100; same against Benjamin Page and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ST. AGNES AV, e s, 25 ft s of Central Av, 50x90 ft; Seaview Av, 470; suits against Cornelius O'Shaughnessy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MAIN AV, e s, 100 ft s of Tone Av, 25x100, Bellows Park, same against Edmund D. Requa and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

3D AV, s e corner of 40th St, 20x100; Luke A. Burke & Co. against John and Mary O'Rourke, owners and contractors..... $719

VANDEWATER ST, 31; Emil Spindler against Agnes E. Goodwin, owner; James Goodwin, contractor..... 14

137TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x99; Catharine E. Rapp against R. Silberman, owner and contractor..... 178

147TH ST, n s, 187 ft e of Bergen Av, 100x100, same against David Dunn or Elisa and Maggie Dunn, owners; David Dunn, contractor..... 148

182D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100; Martin Smith against Charles C. Young, owner and contractor..... 1,075

SAME PROPERTY; Beer & Hess against C. Young, owner and contractor..... 574

80TH ST, 161 and 163 West; Friedrich Lietz against John Gallati, owner; Louis Werheim, contractor..... 38

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 150th St, 51.11x76.10; Vermont Marble Company against Amede C. Doyle and Andrew P. Doyle, owners and contractors..... 406

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referee Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Delafield vs. Sullivan—Horace Secor.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—R. E. Dietz Company vs. William Sinclair—Michael J. Scanlan.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Solomon Bachrach vs. Jacob Rozinski—John J. Presh.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The New-York Litho Process Company, to conduct a general photo-engraving, lithographing, process, lithographing, and printing business in this city; capital, $10,000. Directors—William H. Cook, Ernest V. Raven, William M. Sanford, Wilmore Anway, and Lucian F. Howe.

—A. R. Mackenzie & Co. of this city, to conduct a publishing and printing business and to ascertain and report to subscribers the standing of firms, individuals, and corporations; capital, $25,000. Directors—Arthur T. Mackenzie, E. Walter Morris, and F. M. Mackenzie.

—The Otis Realty Company of this city, to deal in real estate and engage in building operations; capital, $10,000. Directors—Daniel C. Otis, Adolph Meyer, and D. C. Willoughby.

—The Luzerne Elgin Butter Company of Luzerne, Warren County; capital, $4,750. Directors—Walter Stone, Robert H. Hodgson, Harvey Hall of Luzerne, and others.

—The Austro-Hungarian Grocer Company of this city, to conduct a grocery business; capital, $5,000. Directors—Leopold Kramer, Moritz Ortodoy, and Robert Blum.

—The Vladimir Chemical Company of this city; capital, $1,000. Directors—Oliver W. Marshall and D. R. Roeder of this city, and Edward R. Holden of Denver, Col.

—The Oriental Bitters and Cordial Company of this city; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. Pona, F. J. Lewis, C. B. Gale, and Josephine P. Bull.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 84s; prime mess steady at 80s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, steady at 45s; do, medium, steady at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 42s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 27s 6d; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, firm at 24s; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, firm at 26s; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, firm at 25s; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, firm at 24s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, firm at 28s. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 18s 3d. Cheese—American finest white firm at 58s; do, colored, firm at 59s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 19s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 15s 6d. Spirits of turpentine dull at 18s 9d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red, Winter steady; Nos. 1 Northern Spring dull at 5s 11½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 2s 9½d; August steady at 2s 8¾d; September steady at 2s 8¼d; October steady at 2s 8¾d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 4s 9d. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 25s to 45s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 4 19-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 4 15-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 10-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 4 8-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 4 7-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 4 7-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 4 7-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 8-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 9-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 10-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 11-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Aug. 14—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 3d@11s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing .96° test, and 9s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—August, 9s 7½d; October, 9s 9¼d. Calcutta linseed, July shipment, via Cape, 29s 4½d per quarter. Linseed cake, £4 12s 6d per ton for Western. Spirits of turpentine 19s per cwt. Resin—American strained, 5s per cwt. Manila hemp, good, £17 5s, cost, insurance, and freight. Provisions—American refrigerator beef, forequarters, 3s 6d@3s 10d; hindquarters, 2s 8d@2s 8d per 8 lb, by the carcass.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—There was a sale of 200,000 Cape of Good Hope and Natal wooled sheepskins in Mincing Lane to-day. The attendance was fair and the demand good. Full wooled skins declined ½d and mediums and shorts from ½d to ¾d. The prices of coarse shorts were on a par with those of the last sales. Fifty-five hundred bales were withdrawn.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 14.—Cloths steady, with a moderate demand. Yarns strong, but not very active.

The Sense of It.

From The Washington Star.

"This here piece in the paper makes use o' the word 'superfluity' several times," remarked a man. "Now what do ye take superfluity to be?"

"I dunno's I kin exackly tell it," answered the man questioned. "But I sense it all right enough."

"Kin ye illustrate it?"

"M', yes. I reckon I kin. Superfluity is a good deal the same thing ez a feller's wearin' a necktie when he' got a full beard."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The E. D. Hendee Company, merchant tailors, of New-Haven, made an assignment yesterday, naming Thomas P. Merwin as Trustee. The Hendee Company was backed by the Neal-Marsh Company of Boston, and it is said that the failure of that concern embarrassed the Hendees. The liabilities are a trifle more than $11,000. The assets are given as $10,500. Of this $8,000 is book accounts, and $2,500 stock and fixtures.

—A Deputy Sheriff has taken possession of the store of Henry P. Hastedt, grocer, at 206 East Twenty-sixth Street, on an attachment for $1,890 in favor of Maggie J. Corbin. It was said that Mr. Hastedt was negotiating to sell his store for $2,200 and that he intended to go to Europe as soon as he got his money.

—C. Coulthurst & Co., 273 Purchase Street, Boston, formerly William W. Kellett & Co., tanning materials and brokers in barks and hides, have assigned to C. W. Tidd of William Tidd & Co., 31 High Street, Boston. It is understood that the firm owes $90,000, of which $40,000 is on bank contracts.

—The schedules of Aaron Peck, President of the Brooklyn Knitting Company of 476 Broome Street, this city, and 19 and 21 Hall Street, Brooklyn, show direct liabilities of $44,146, contingent liabilities as indorser of $12,246, nominal assets of $88,335, and actual assets of $13,075.

—Michael J. Scanlan has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings on the application of the R. E. Dietz Company for William Sinclair, who carries on Sinclair's Bronx Park Hotel, but which is owned by Charles Siedler.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment against Harrison Kinnier, stock broker of 51 West Twenty-eighth Street, for $1,908 in favor of Joseph Wingatestein.

The Duluth Market.

DULUTH, Aug. 14.—The wheat market fluctuated considerably to-day, and closed 4c off, cash sales were 25,000 bushels, the mills taking 10,000 bushels at 4c over September. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 57c; No. 1 Northern, 54¾c; No. 2 Northern, 51¾@53¾c; No. 3 Spring, 50¾@51¾c; rejected, 44@50c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 57¾c; No. 1 Northern, 55c; September, No. 1 Northern, 54¾c bid; December, No. 1 Northern, 57¾c bid.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$16,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY; EXCHANGE for New-York property, 100 acres, near Colfax, Placer Co., Central California; 28 acres Tokay grapes, (18,750 vines,) 10 years' old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, 8 years old; 960 Bartlett pears, 7 years old; 600 5 and 6 year old Keiser plums; 16 acres hay, 100 acres pasture, upon which are two gold mines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 50 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new;) all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop (this year will sell for $4,000), and will net between $2,000 and $3,000; owner desires to return to New-York. Address A. G. CARSWELL, No. 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AYRES, ELIHU.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIHU AYRES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 180 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the first day of February next. Dated New-York, the 29th day of July, 1896. EDWARD F. AYRES, Executor. jy25-law6mS

CLARK, ALPHEUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHEUS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 2 West 132nd Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1896. MARY J. CLARK, Executrix. JOSEPH R. GUERNSEY, Attorney for Executrix, 203 Broadway, New-York City. fl5-law6mS

DE THOMSEN, FLORENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENTINE DE THOMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 87 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. HUGO A. THOMSEN, Administrator. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall Street, New-York, Attorneys for Administrator. jy11-law6mS

IVISON, HARRIET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET S. IVISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Tracy Boardman & Platt, No. 25 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1896. JAMES A. PARSONS, Administrator, with the will annexed, &c. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys. mh7-law6mS

KENNY, WILLIAM F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. KENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 192 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. JENNIE FOOTE GOULD, Executrix. BANKSON T. MORGAN, Attorney for Executrix, 132 Nassau St., New-York City. jy25-law6mS

MOORE, GRACE E. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE E. W. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Mortimer A. Ruger, No. 45 Broadway, in the City of New-York, or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March 1896. EDWARD C. UNDERHILL, FRANCIS C. MOORE, Executors. MORTIMER A. RUGER, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, New-York City. mh28-law8mS.

RAYMOND, HELEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Boorman, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23rd day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1896. CHARLES S. RAYMOND, GEORGE RAYMOND, Executors. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap11-law6mS

RAYNOLDS, CHARLES T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Tracy Boardman & Platt, No. 25 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1896. JAMES A. PARSONS, Administrator, with the will annexed, &c. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM H.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna Dudley Keith, John Dudley Keith, James Kirkpatrick, John H. Girdner, Leigh W. Robertson, William H. Wadsworth, John T. Wadsworth, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of William H. Wadsworth, deceased; T. C. Campbell, Bartlett & Lieli, New-York Athletic Club, Fraser & Company, Society of Amateur Photographers, Frederick W. Ernst, C. W. Schumann's Sons, Isaac Woodward, F. W. Kinsman & Co., Alfred & Son, John Bartels, Scovill & Adams Company, Wanier & Imgard, William W. Jacobus, Comptroller of the City of New-York, American Lithographic Publishing Company, Carloline Ireland, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of September, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William C. Davis, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 24th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. jy25-law6mS

ROESZLER, VALENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VALENTINE ROESZLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1896. JOHN ROESZLER, Executor; ERNEST FISCHER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, No. 41 Park Row, New-York City. my22-law6mS

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....The Kenmore, a. p., $4
do .....Stanwix Hall, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
Alexandria Bay, N. Y. The Edgewood, a.p.,$4
Asbury Park, N. J.Coleman House, a.p., $4 up
Atlantic City, N. J...Garden Hotel, e. p., $2 up
Most magnificent hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bar Harbor, Me.....The Louisburg, a. p., $5
do ..The St. Sauveur, a. p., $3 to $4
do ....The West End, a. p., $5 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y.The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
Cape May, N. J...Stockton, a. p. $4, a. p. $3 up
do .....Marine Villa, a. p., $3 to $4
Catskill, N. Y....Prospect Park Hotel, a. p., $3
Chicago, Ill.....Victoria Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3
Easthourne, Eng.(facing sea)Anchor H.,a.p.$3@3.50
Jersey City, N. J.Hotel Washington, e.p.,$1.50
Kingston, Ont.The British American, a.p.,$2.50
Lake George, N. Y...Lake House, a. p., $3.50
do .....Marion House, a. p., $3 up
Liverpool, Eng.....Compton Hotel. a. p., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2
do (Regent St.)...The Langham, e. p., $2
Long Branch.....United S. Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Milwaukee, Wis...Pfister, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
Narragansett Pier New Mathewson, a. p., $5
Newburgh, N. Y...The Palatine, a. p...$3 to $4
New-Haven, Conn..Hotel Majestic, a. p., $3 up
New, palatial, Roof Garden Concert.
New-York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p.,$2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)...Windsor e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. L. Todd).....The Vendome, e. p., $1.50
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough,e.p.$1.50,a.p.,$3.50
do (N.E.Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (B'way & 11th St.).The St. Denis, e. p. $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do .....Westminster Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Empire, e. p., $1, a. p. $3
do (S. 11th St.)...Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $4 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)...Metropolitan, a.p., $1 up
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs).The Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do (M.J.Shea)..Grosvenor,(10th & 5th Av.), a. p.
do (T. B. Gale).....San Remo, a. p. $3.50 up
do (Chas. E. Leland)..Hotel Balmoral, a.p., $3 up
Niagara Falls, N. Y...The International,a.p.,$4
Nyack, N. Y.,(or Nyack)..Prospect Hse.a.p.,$3 up
Ocean City, Md....Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Chamberlin, a. p., $4
Philadelphia.....The Aldine Hotel a. p., $3.50
do .....New Lafayette Hotel,ep.$1,ap.$3
do .....Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2.50 up
Philadelphia.....Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Portland, Me.....The Preble House, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H...The Rockingham a. p., $4
Po'keepsie N. Y...Nelson House, a.p. $3.50 up
Quebec, Canada.Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va.....The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y...New Osburn House,ap.,$2.50
do .....Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saratoga Spr'gs, Grand Union Htl, e.p. $4 up
do .....United States Hotel, a. p., $5
Springfield, Mass.Massasoit, e.p., a.p., $3 to $5
Sp'g Lake B'ch, N.J.Monmouth House, a.p.,$4
St. Louis, Mo.,(Fireproof) Southern Htl,ap.$3 to $5
do (Fire-proof)...The St. Nicholas, e.p.,$2
Syracuse, N. Y.Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $2.50
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 15 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France Switzerland Italy, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Gelderland, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Oldam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take